THE

PUBLICAN's GUIDE,

OR,

Key to the Diſtill-Houſe.

CONTAINING

I. An Account of RUM, BRANDY, and other Spirituous Liquors, in their Original State; the moſt advantageous Method of purchaſing each Article; various Frauds on the Quays pointed out, and how to avoid them; with Inſtructions for the Buyer, by which every Retailer will be enabled to reduce his own Liquors, and ſell on Terms equal to—and with far more Credit than—the generality of advertiſing Merchants.

II. The diſcovery of ADULTERATION in what is called Genuine Rum; Rum to ſink Oil, &c. alſo the iniquitous Practice of Adulteration in the Diſtillery.

III. A True Deſcription of FALSE PROOF, commonly called the DOCTOR; how made Uſe of; it's Effect on Spirits, with Genuine RECEIPTS for making the Compoſition.

IV. The Uſe of CLARKE's Celebrated HYDROMETER, an Inſtrument to aſcertain the true Strength of Spirits.

V. TABLES ſhewing the Prices of Liquors, from 5l. per Tun to 100l. and from One Gallon to a Tun. Alſo, the exact Weight of Rectified Spirits of Wine, Brandy, Rum, and Proof-Spirit, from One Gallon to Two Hundred.

INTERSPERSED WITH

ANECDOTES AND REMARKS,

Neceſſary to be known by all Dealers in Spirits, and highly intereſting to the Public in General.

A NEW EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS.

By WILLIAM AUGUSTUS SMYTH.

The INGREDIENT is a Devil! SHAKESPEARE.

LONDON;

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M DCC LXXXI.

[Price THREE SHILLINGS.]

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

THE VINTNERS, INNKEEPERS, PUBLICANS,

AND

OTHER DEALERS IN AND RETAILERS

OF

BRANDY, RUM, &c.

THROUGHOUT

GREAT BRITAIN,

THIS

EFFECTUAL PRESERVATIVE

FROM THE

DEPREDATIONS COMMITTED

ON THEIR

CREDIT AND PROPERTY

BY

CERTAIN INTERESTED PERSONS,

IS MOST RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY THEIR OBLIGED FRIEND,

AND VERY HUMBLE SERVANT,

W. A. SMYTH.

®

THE PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the torrent of abuſe beſtowed on the author, by *thoſe* who felt themſelves *wounded* in a preceding publication, the *improvements* in this edition would probably have never made their appearance to the world, but through the deſire of ſeveral reſpectable perſons who have promiſed it encouragement, and expreſſed their approbation of his former labours, in the moſt flattering terms: to them, therefore, the public are indebted for the addition of ſome *choice ſecrets* this work now contains; which, it is hoped, will produce the deſired effect, and (as is uſually the caſe) by becoming common, ſoon grow obſolete, and ceaſe to be faſhionable, through want of novelty.

WHEN our publick prints teem with advertiſements, wherein we are told, that *at this or that original warehouſe*, rum and brandy *are ſold at reduced prices, delivered on oath free from adulteration*; it may not be unſeaſonable to take ſome notice of this ſingular mode of traffick, and diſcover by what means the deception is carried on. And the more fully to effect this purpoſe, I ſhall, in my purſuit, endeavour to avoid all extremes, carefully obſerving ſuch a medium, as muſt from it's ſelf-evidency remain inconteſtible. It may, however, be neceſſary to remark, that, as I do not commence author for the *amuſement*, but *ſervice* of the publick, it muſt not be expected I ſhould write for their *entertainment*, but *information*. My buſineſs, therefore, will be (by exhibiting fraud in it's true colours) to detect impoſition, and in ſome meaſure impede the career of a cuſtom wicked in practice, dangerous in it's conſequences, and diſgraceful to trade.

THAT this effort to accompliſh a reformation in the buſineſs will prove equal to my wiſhes, I am not vain enough to expect; the

the proſpect of a circumſtance ſo agreeable ſeems too far diſtant; I propoſe, however, to feel this ſatisfaction, that if my intention has not the deſired effect, it will be thus far ſerviceable, that every trader will have it in his power to do that *himſelf*, which hitherto has been done *for him* greatly to his diſadvantage; and although I may not be ſo ſucceſsful in my obſervations as I could wiſh, yet I hope to have the credit of having *begun* that which will admit of improvement.

THE want of good rum and brandy through the kingdom, hath long been the complaint of travellers; I have frequently heard it with regret, and been aſtoniſhed that no one undertook to account for it, at leaſt, if not to point out a remedy; but at the ſame moment it has occurred to me, the fear of diſpleaſing the *trade* might poſſibly deter thoſe who were equal to the taſk from making ſuch an attempt; and I verily believe this has operated as a material objection. Yet, admitting that to have been the caſe, it is with me an argument much too trifling either for conſideration or excuſe; beſides, in matters that affect

the community, we muſt not regard the diſpleaſure or emolument of individuals: private intereſt ſhould always give way to publick good.

THE circulation of bad liquors, ſo much complained of, will appear no difficult taſk to account for, when we conſider the preſent mode of *advertiſing*; which is grown ſo common, that a foreigner might imagine buſineſs in this country could *not* be carried on without it. And among the many deceptions this practice is pregnant with, *cheapneſs* is a bait uſually thrown, and ſeldom fails to be ſwallowed with avidity by the unthinking multitude; who, although daily experience diſcovers the fallacy, ſtill ſuffer themſelves to be deceived by the chimerical proſpect of advantage. Hence aroſe our proverb, "the cheapeſt is the deareſt." To inſtance how forcibly it is ſuppoſed to work on the minds of the public, I need only mention what in the courſe of converſation I was once told of a Quack Doctor; who ſcrupled not to boaſt, "Adverti ſe a medi-

medicine I well, no matter what noſtrum, and *ſucceſs* certainly follows."

THIS is ſomewhat applicacable to the *rum manufacturers*, who are not a degree better than quacks; for it is notorious, their liquors *often kill*, but *ſeldom cure*.

THE methods made uſe of at the original inſtitution of trade, were no doubt well intended; but, like moſt other things, altering with the times, many abuſes have crept in; ſo that buſineſs now wears a different face from what it did formerly: to rectify theſe abuſes as far as the knowledge of them extends, is a duty incumbent on every individual; and both juſtice and a regard to the welfare of ſociety require it; but as it is impoſſible to eſcape cenſure, or give ſatisfaction to ſome without diſpleaſing others; it follows, that in an undertaking of this kind, at the ſame time we acquire friends, we alſo beget enemies. However diſagreeable the latter may be, conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions, untainted by

pique

pique or resentment, with pleasure I resume the pen, not doubting but I shall experience a continuance of that encouragement I have already so amply received from a generous and indulgent public.

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RUM.

RUM being a ſpirit deſervedly in great eſtimation, I ſhall make it the leading article.

RUM in it's original ſtate, as when drawn from the ſtill, according to the quality of the ſaccharine dregs it is made from, is of a ſtrong or mild flavour, and of a more or leſs oily nature; in colour and tranſparency equal to the fineſt ſpring-water, and the ſtrength of ſpirits of wine; but that ſtrength decreaſing with the time of working the ſtill, and the diſtillation being mixed and becoming

coming one body, eaſily accounts for the various ſtrengths we receive it at on the quays.

THERE are various ſorts imported, which are made in the Grenades and the Leeward Iſlands; namely, Barbadoes, Antigua, Dominica, Montſerrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, &c. but that from Jamaica is the beſt, and it's conſumption ſuperior to all the others.

THE caſks it is brought to this country in give it that colour we ſee it of*; and among 100 puncheons it will rarely be found that ten are of the ſame hue, except they ſhould be of one mark; that is, the ſame diſtillation; which may be owing to the newneſs of the puncheons, and ſome being fired inſide more than others.

FROM the planters at the above-mentioned iſlands, we receive this valuable article, who conſign it to their agents here; by them it is

* It is not unuſual to colour rums at Jamaica; mountain cabbage, Indian corn, roaſted horſe-beans, green tea, and pine-apple, being made uſe of for that purpoſe, but not thoſe rums intended for Europe.

diſpoſed

diſpoſed of to the merchants (termed importers) by ſamples, and in lots conſiſting of ſeveral puncheons; by the merchants to the dealers, who likewiſe purchaſe by ſamples, which are thoſe expoſed to ſale in ſmall phials with a label on each, ſpecifying the mark and number of the caſk it is taken from.

At a certain time, or as ſoon as the ſhips can be cleared, they are landed at the Cuſtom-Houſe, and *theſe*, and *theſe* only, are what in the true ſenſe of the word, may be termed *genuine*.

Inſtructions for the Buyers.

AFTER having made choice* of a puncheon or more (the ſtrongeſt † you can find) from among the ſamples before-mentioned, the price agreed on, and a memorandum of the mark taken down by the clerk, you muſt inquire *when* and at what *time* they will be landed; this information being had at the time of purchaſe, (or afterwards by letter, as it frequently happens) punctual attendance ſhould be given on the quay, where when the gaugers have performed their duty, it will be your buſineſs to ſee that the rum

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* In ſelecting your rums, be careful they do not contain any bad flavour, as ſtill-burnt, ſmoaky, woody, oily, &c. many have been injured in their trade by the purchaſe of ſuch ſorts, therefore avoid them. That which ſeems moſt likely to ſucceed is a clean ſpirit, ſomewhat inclined to an acid. To give them a fair trial, in a baſon wherein is ſome hot water, without ſugar, mix a little of your rum; this opens the flavour, and will aſſiſt your judgment.

† The purchaſe of ſtrong rum is recommended for two reaſons, firſt, becauſe (ſhould you find favour in the ſight of a certain officer) you may probably eſcape the charge of over-proof —an advantage not to be diſregarded; ſecondly, that if a charge is made, it produces an equal number of gallons, for which you pay only the exciſe, that is 6s. 3d. conſequently the more over-proof you are charged (if juſt) the better, as you will thereby make a ſaving of the difference between 6s. 3d. and 11s. 6d. which is 5s. 3d. per gallon.

intended

intended for you anſwers the ſample given, and the mark and number agree with thoſe in your poſſeſſion; at the ſame time, remember, it will be contrary to your intereſt if you ſuffer your caſk to be filled up, *that* being an advantage to the importer, (at preſent much in practice) which is evidently of ſome conſequence to the buyer, and well worth his attention.

THE next thing neceſſary, is to procure a permit from the office for the quantity; which being *leſs* than the gauge* is termed

* There is a material difference between gauging and ullaging; the firſt giving the full content of a caſk, and the latter the quantity that remains after part has been taken out or leaked; conſequently it muſt be firſt gauged to find the content; which found, afterwards gives the ullage: now few caſks being full (if any) at the time of landing, it follows of courſe they are ullaged to the importer; and as it is next to impoſſible to gauge ſo cloſe as to come equal with meaſure, there is moſtly a gain thereby of two gallons. For the ſame reaſon, there is an advantage on the ullage, perhaps two gallons more; (the diſtillers are perfectly acquainted with this, and never buy any but ullages; and their dealings being conſiderable, the importers dare not diſoblige them;) which together are 4 gallons got on a puncheon; the importer knowing this, will endeavour to ſecure the better half, by filling up your puncheon from another caſk:——it is then charged to you at the gauge, you are deprived of the benefit of the ullage, and ſuſtain a loſs of 2 gallons; which in the purchaſe of 50 puncheons is conſiderable, being a puncheon profit.

an

an *ullage*. If your puncheon is charged over-proof in the permit, be ſure to obſerve the ſame is cut near the bung by the gauger; if not, the charge is an impoſition which no man in his ſenſes would ſubmit to.

On the other hand, provided you are ſatisfied all is right, ſee it properly loaded and ſent home: In ſome caſes * it is neceſſary to follow the driver, but here you have little occaſion.

When ſafe depoſited in your warehouſe, the next buſineſs required is to know how far you have profited by your bargain; which is ſoon effected, by drawing off your rum † into

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* There have been inſtances of a practice with diſtillers, which gives riſe to the above caution; *viz.* the carman has been feed, the caſk taken to the ſtill-houſe, 30 gallons drawn out, the ſame quantity of Britiſh ſpirits ſubſtituted, and the puncheon delivered as from the quay, the bribe or ignorance of the carman preventing a diſcovery.

† If it ſhould be charged over-proof, as probably it may, and you have occaſion to reduce the over-proof, it ſhould be done in preſence of the officer (though this ceremony is not often obſerved) by putting into your vat the ſame quantity of *aqua* as the number of gallons charged; after which it ſhould bear 1 to 7, but without that reduction, at leaſt 1 to 4, this ſtrength being common with rums that are *not* charged over-proof.

a vat

a vat or caſk well ſeaſoned for the purpoſe, and taking an account of the quantity. Being now in poſſeſſion of a puncheon of genuine rum, it will add to your credit to keep it in that ſtate, for all cuſtomers who take a gallon and upwards; and when they are convinced of the rectitude of your dealings, and that your rum is really the ſame as when firſt landed, not a doubt remains of making your own price*: beſides, it will be no ſmall ſatisfaction to find you have nothing to fear from the exciſe-officer; whoſe diſcernment, perhaps, is greater than you apprehend, and who never fails to be troubleſome, where people by mixing and reducing make an increaſe in their ſtock they dare not truly account for.

For your retail friends, (thoſe who buy in ſmall quantities, and drink it in drams) ſet apart a caſk reduced to glaſs-proof, as follows, with pure *aqua*† only; and this being low-

* Previous to the late advance, I have known 15s. and 16s. *per* gallon given by private families for genuine rum, who have acknowledged themſelves obliged by ſo great a rarity.

† That *water* is a ſpecies of *adulteration*, I do not deny; yet in this caſe it is neceſſary, as will appear hereafter.

ered

ered in point of ſtrength, will alſo leſſen the price; by which you will have it in your power to ſell on terms more reaſonable, and better ſuited to the pockets of your cuſtomers.

EXAMPLE.

Draw out of your vat, rum 20 galls. which bearing 1 to 5,
requires *aqua* - - - 4 galls. to reduce to phial-proof.
But this being a ſtrength rarely ſold, add *aqua* - } 1 gall. to make it glaſs-proof.

25

THE whole being well rumaged (*i. e.* ſtirred about) let it ſtand a day or two, and it will be fit for uſe. The value will be diſcovered by the following

OPERATION.

		£.	s.	d.
Jamaica rum 20 galls. coſt 11 s. 6d. is	-	11	10	0
Aqua 5 galls. ditto (*nil*) is	-	0	0	0
Proportionable charges		0	1	3
25		11	11	3
		20		
Divide by 25) 231 (9		225		
		6		
		12		
25) 75 (3		75		

By

By the preceding calculation it appears, that the rum now ſtands in 9s. 3d. *per* gallon, a price that will enable you (if not a country dealer) to vend at 5d. *per* quartern, with the pleaſing reflection you run no riſque of poiſoning your friends by the infuſion of deſtructive potions.

For a more expeditious method of calculation at the time of purchaſe, I have ſet down an example, which will ſerve at all times to aſcertain the value of phial-proof rum, brandy, &c.

Supposing you are about to give for a puncheon 11s. 6d. that bears 1 to 5; multiply the price by the ſtrength, and divide by 6; becauſe 1 of *aqua* and 5 of rum, make together 6 gallons; as thus:

Caſk of rum coſt	11 s.	6 d.	
Multiply by		5	
Divide by	6) 57	6	
Stands in	9	7	phial-proof.

THE bonding * of rums comes next under conſideration, which is an indulgence granted by government for the convenience of trade.

PRESUMING, from the knowledge you have of trade, and frequent examples, that the

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* Here it is neceſſary to introduce that which may be truly ſaid is intereſting to ſeveral parties; as well as to explain the terms *Gauge Wide* and *Gauge Cloſe:* both being advantageous when ſeaſonably applied; but, on this occaſion, the former in particular. It has been a general rule, at the landing and bonding of rums, or on ſome holiday convenient for the purpoſe, to give an entertainment to the officers of exciſe, &c. which muſt be acknowledged was no bad policy, and had it's advantages; (*a good dinner, we all know, is a good thing, and ſome folks are fond of eating:*) the merchant, ever watchful to his intereſt, is, now, very familiar; every moment muſt be improved. "Your Tommy is a pretty boy! a ſuit of nankeen "for the ſummer will make him look admirable: you know "my country-houſe is at your ſervice; let me ſee you next "SUNDAY, and bring little maſter in your hand."—Charming courteſy! What is an inch, or a few tenths on a puncheon, in return for ſuch friendſhip!—The bait takes effect: "*Theſe* rums are for bonding—*gauge wide*;" (i. e. *wide* from the quantity:) "*thoſe* are for DEALERS—*gauge cloſe*;" (i. e. *cloſe* to the quantity.)——The appointment of new officers, who are leſs obſequious than the old ones, has in ſome meaſure aboliſhed this cuſtom; inſtead of which, however, *certain perſons* have found out a new method, and are not at all aſhamed to put it in practice; viz. the hiring a warehouſe contiguous to the quays, *houſeing their rums in the dark*, and by this means *ſmuggling a puncheon*, which they know well enough how to diſpoſe of.—This is a mere trifle, to ſome other matters; witneſs a *recent* TRIAL: but a word to the wiſe is ſufficient.

preſent

preſent juncture is the moſt favourable to lay in a ſtock of rum, you are deſirous to improve the opportunity.

If, therefore, it ſhould not be convenient to lay out ſo large a ſum as the whole purchaſe amounts to, by giving bond for the payment of the exciſe, you will be allowed the privilege of depoſiting your rum in a warehouſe * near the Cuſtom-Houſe, one key of which will be in your poſſeſſion, and the other in that of the exciſe-officer; who, on proper application, will attend on any buſineſs you may have to tranſact at the ſaid warehouſe, from which a puncheon or more may be cleared any day except Sundays and holidays, on previouſly paying the duty, the form of which he will (if deſired) make you acquainted with.

Or, to be more explicit; ſuppoſe the Jamaica fleet ſafe arrived, and (owing to full crops of ſugars) with a greater quantity of

* This warehouſe, or vault, you muſt hire yourſelf, and pay the rent of; it being for your own convenience, and not that of government.

rum than uſual; the price being reaſonable, you are inclined to become a purchaſer; but conſidering you have a ſmall capital, which is but juſt enough to ſatisfy the importer, *and diſcharge the cuſtoms*, you are at a loſs how to pay the exciſe, which (excepting a fraction) is 6s. 3d. *per* gallon.

ON giving bond to the commiſſioners for the amount of the duty, you will have credit for twelve months, by which time the bond muſt be diſcharged or the rums forfeited.

HERE is a remedy at once, from which are derived the following advantages.

THE dealer may always be in poſſeſſion of old rum—the intereſt of money on the duty will be ſaved—and, beſides the credit of having a ſtock at the quays, if the markets ſhould alter in your favour, the gain is obvious.

THE duties payable at importation are as follows: Exciſe, 6s. 2¼d. and 1-fifth—Cuſtoms, 5d. and 3-fifths of a farthing—together, nearly 6s. 8d. *per* gallon.

BRANDY.

BRANDY.

OF this there are many ſorts, the produce of ſeveral countries on the continent; as Spain, Portugal, Italy, &c. but the *beſt*, it is univerſally acknowledged, is the *French*; which is made at Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Blois, Anjou, Poictou, Coniac, and the Iſland Rhea on the river Charante; it is alſo brought to and ſold at Nantz, Provence, Languedoc, Rochelle, &c. and of theſe different places, that which excels, and is in moſt eſteem for it's flavour and purity, is *Coniac*; from whence, in time of peace, it is ſent to Dunkirk; but at preſent, to ſome neutral port, as are all French brandies for the Engliſh market.

ALTHOUGH this is made uſe of by chymiſts as the beſt vinous ſpirit they can procure; yet (for private purpoſes) it is not ſo generous a ſpirit as rum, nor full of ſuch fine juices, but of a corroſive and dry nature. When running from the ſtill, in colour and tranſpa-

tranſparency it reſembles rock-water, and the whole diſtillation incorporated, it may be ſuppoſed to bear 2 to 5. It is ſold of various ſtrengths, according to each diſtiller's method) as 2 to 5—3 to 8—2 to 7—1 to 4—1 to 5—and 1 to 7; and bought up by perſons ſtiled factors, or correſpondents, employed by the importers for that purpoſe; who land them at ſome convenient port, as Oſtend, (and, before the preſent rupture with Holland) Fluſhing, Rotterdam, &c. where they are properly adjuſted; that is, mixed, coloured, ſweetened, and made up, ſo as to eſcape a charge of over-proof at our Cuſtom-Houſe.

THE ſtrength we receive them at is ſometimes 2 to 9, but in general 1 to 5. The quantity imported is uſually ſo inadequate to the conſumption, it is moſtly diſpoſed of by ſample before the arrival; and from motives of policy, not being the produce of our colonies, *brandy is never bonded.*

THE clandeſtine trade carried on in this article is beyond conception; but the ſpirit

is

is very inferior to that fairly imported, both in ſtrength and flavour, and the buyers liable to impoſition, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

THE duties payable at importation are: Exciſe, 8s. 5d. and 1-fifth — Cuſtoms, 8½d. — together, may be computed at 9s. 1¼d. *per* gallon.

IN the purchaſe of brandy on the quays, the ſame rule muſt be obſerved as with rum; and with reſpect to it's adulteration it is alſo ſimilar, but more profitable, as will be ſhewn under the head *Diſtillery*.

THE inſtructions reſpecting the firſt purchaſe on the quays being finiſhed, it may not be amiſs, for the ſatisfaction of the reader, to exhibit an extract or two from the various advertiſements that frequently appear in the daily and evening papers; in doing which, (without intention of offence to any individual) I mean only to ſhew how each contradicts the other, and the abſurdity of ſuch oppoſition.

ONE

ONE ſays, "He is determined (notwith-
"ſtanding the late additional duties, &c.) to
"continue to ſell his old ſtock at the former
"reduced prices;" that is, "*Genuine* Jamaica
"Rum, at 9s. *per* gallon, *warranted free*
"*from the adulteration of Britiſh ſpirits.*"

AND again, as if the former advertiſement were inſufficient, "He is determined, &c." (as before) "to continue ſelling at his for-
"mer reduced prices," (*but, by the bye, 6d. per gallon leſs*, which is not a little extraordinary;) that is, "*Genuine* Jamaica Rum,
"at 8s. 6d. *per* gallon," (likewiſe) "*war-*
"*ranted free from the adulteration of Bri-*
"*tiſh ſpirits.*"

ANOTHER (in imitation of the juſtly celebrated Aſhley of Ludgate-Hill, who firſt reduced the price of punch, and brought it into univerſal eſteem) ſays, his warehouſe is "The Original Genuine Rum Warehouſe,
"that firſt reduced that article to 9s. 6d. *per*
"gallon." And another, with ſomewhat more modeſty than his cotemporaries (leaving out the word *genuine*, which muſt be confeſſed

is pretty well hacknied already) tells us, "Notwithſtanding the great advance on rum, "&c. he is determined to ſell Fine Old Ja- "maica Rum, at 9s. *per* gallon."

AND, to compleat the farce, a third (whoſe *invention* I can take upon me to declare is *not* genuine, whatever his *rum* may be) acquaints the publick that he ſells "*Genuine* "Fine Old Jamaica Rum, at 8s. 6d. *per* "gallon, *equal* to 10s.——And, *genuine* as "imported by the Weſt India merchants, "the fineſt Over-proof Old Jamaica Rum, "*in which oil will ſink*, at 10s. 6d. *per* "gallon, &c. both warranted free from the "adulteration of Britiſh ſpirits."

AFTER remarking that the aſſertions in the ſeveral advertiſements already noticed, carry with them great improbability, which muſt be apparent to every perſon who has the leaſt knowledge of trade, I ſhall leave the reader for the preſent, and proceed to prove, that

Genuine Rum, ſo termed by the Advertiſers at reduced Prices, is adulterated.

THE price of rum on the quays, previous to the late additional duties and advance on that article, was about 11s. 6d. *per* gallon; this agreed on, here follows an account of loſs and profit on a puncheon, without the charge of over-proof; *viz.*

Rum, Dr.				Contra, Cr.			
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To a puncheon of genuine rum *, 115 gallons, at 11s. 6d.	66	2	6	By caſh for 115 galls. ſold at 9s. 6d.	54	12	6
				By ditto for 3 galls. gained on gauge	1	8	6
To cartage, &c.	0	5	3	By loſs on the above	10	6	9
	66	7	9		66	7	9

WHETHER any dealer *can* carry on this buſineſs, when it is apparent his loſs exceeds 10l.

* This is the rum the publick are entitled to, and which (to allow a reaſonable profit) cannot poſſibly be ſold for leſs than 12s. 6d. *per* gallon; if the coſt is 13s. then at 14s. *per* gallon; if 14s. then at 15s. *per* gallon; and ſo on, allowing a ſhilling *per* gallon profit for making the purchaſe, &c.

per

per puncheon, I ſubmit to the underſtanding of the reader. The queſtion that naturally occurs is, By what hidden invention, then, is it effected? If no profit doth ariſe therefrom, where lies the inducement to continue buſineſs? and if this is *not* the rum advertiſed, it is evident there *muſt* be ſome deception.

WITHOUT any ſupernatural aſſiſtance, this myſtery I ſhall endeavour to unravel in as plain and conciſe a manner as poſſible.

THE puncheon, as before obſerved, contains 115 gallons; and the ſtrength bearing 1 to 5, (that is, one gallon of *aqua* to every 5 gallons of rum) to make it (by the trade called) merchantable-proof, is reduced as under.

Puncheon contains - -	115 galls.
To reduce to merchantable-proof, add	
aqua - - - -	23 ditto.
	138

To find the ſtated expence, after this alteration, proceed as before ſhewn.

Caſk of rum coſt 11s. 6d. per gall.

5

Divide by 6) 57 6

Stands in 9 7

As the above is only a ſhort method of calculation, where every advantage is not included; to be more explicit, take the following

OPERATION.

		£.	s.	d.
115	Galls. Jamaica rum, coſt 11s. 6d.	66	2	6
23	*aqua*, to reduce ditto, *nil* - -	0	0	0
3	Galls. gained by gauge - -	0	0	0
	Charges of cartage, &c. - -	0	5	3
141		66	7	9

20

Divide by 141) 1327 (9s.
1269

58
12

141) 705 (5d.
705

—

IT

IT has before been obſerved, there are generally 3 gallons got by the *gauge* on each puncheon; *that* advantage excluded, it appears on the face of the *firſt* calculation, the rum reduced to merchantable-proof ſtands in 9s. 7d. and the profit ariſing from the overmeaſure, as in the *ſecond* calculation, being only 2d. *per* gallon, which reduces it to 9s. 5d. (the exact coſt demonſtrated by the annexed calculation) what ſcheme can be propoſed to increaſe the profit, and make it an object worthy of attention?

REMEDY.

REDUCE it again, and make uſe of the *Doctor* *.

WHAT an admirable ſuccedaneum! and how fertile muſt his genius have been who firſt made this capital diſcovery!

THE *doctor* being ſent for, and properly

* A chymical preparation, known alſo by the name of *falſe-proof*; which, by raiſing a bead, gives liquors an appearance of ſtrength that in reality they do not poſſeſs.

applied,

applied, an addition of 7 gallons * of *aqua* is made to the former 141 of reduced rum; the ſcheme ſucceeds, and the *compound* (for it now ceaſes to be *rum*) after ſtanding a few days to refine, is pronounced fit for ſale; and being chriſtened *genuine*, is vended accordingly.

If this is not *adulteration*, what is? I may receive for anſwer, It is the cuſtom of the trade. Very true; it is ſo: but if the cuſtom is pernicious, and injurious to the fair

---

* This quantity reduces it to what is called 1 to 20 below phial-proof, and makes 148 gallons. To the coſt, as before, being 66l. 7s. 9d. now add 4s. 3d. for the expence of the doctor, &c. and find the value of each gallon thus:

£.	s.	d.
66	12	0
20		

Divide by 148) 1332 (9s. per gall.
1332

The value thus demonſtrated, one would imagine 6d. *per* gallon too trifling an object, after all this labour; but the blending Leeward Iſland, and prize rums, with thoſe of Jamaica, and the *over-proof*, (which is an advantage that never eſcapes them) increaſes the gain; ſo that, on the whole, the profit amounts to 1s. per gallon.

trader

trader and retailer of ſpirituous liquors, what argument can be forcible enough in favour of it's continuance; and, above all, to aſſert ſo groſs a falſhood, that the rum thus mixed is genuine, and going ſtill farther, and making affidavit of it, is both being guilty of perjury, and giving the direct lye to the underſtanding of the publick, whoſe generoſity ought never to be abuſed with impunity. For I inſiſt that no rum can be *genuine*, which partakes of the *quality* or *impurities* of *other bodies*; of which, I believe, it has been proved, there are *more* than one with which rum is impregnated before diſpoſed of; and after it has gone through theſe ſeveral operations, the profit appears not to exceed 1s. *per* gallon; therefore, where is the neceſſity to have recourſe to a method that ſtamps indelible diſgrace on the name of trade, and is attended with not one good effect; when it is obvious buſineſs might be tranſacted with pleaſure and reputation, if the ſame profit were laid on rum in it's genuine ſtate?

YET, notwithſtanding the practice is of great injury to inn-keepers and publicans, who

who are thereby deprived of their profit, and the credit of making good punch; it is encouraged by *certain importers*, and men of ſome *apparent* conſequence; who, if they thought the good of the community at all an object, or were impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of ſhame, would diſcountenance ſuch artifice, and deſpiſe the idea of acquiring wealth by a ſpecies of deception which degrades the name of *merchant!* The diabolical art * continues alſo to be exerciſed in the *diſtillery* with great ſucceſs, not only on rum and brandy, but all other ſpirits; and to which ſome gentlemen in that trade are indebted for the ſplendor of their equipage, as well as the erection of their country manſions——but more of them in their proper place.

By what has been related, I do not mean to inſinuate that rum reduced with water is pernicious; it may be very *good*, if the *aqua* is pure, but cannot be *genuine*; nor ought it to

* What with mixing, and falſe-proof, ſome have ſo far ſpoiled a whole puncheon, that neither *water* nor *rum* were capable of paſſing for genuine.

be

be tolerated in trade, (the uſe of water) except for drams; there, it is evidently neceſſary, becauſe great ſtrength could not be afforded, and it would likewiſe be deſtructive to the conſtitution, which by leſs innocent mixtures, and noſtrums calculated to deceive, is too much injured already.

ANOTHER ſtratagem employed by certain perſons, is advertiſing "*Rum that will ſink "Oil.*"

HERE is a maſter-piece of policy, and a method the very reverſe of the preceding, which naturally engages our curioſity. This rum is alſo *genuine*, if we believe the account given of it; and, as a ſtill greater inducement to purchaſers, "*genuine as import-"ed by the Weſt India merchants, war-"ranted free from the adulteration of Britiſh "ſpirits.*"

I ſhall not take upon me to contradict the aſſertion of theſe gentlemen, who advertiſe that the above is "*genuine as imported by "the Weſt India merchants;*" becauſe it is not ſo eaſy to determine as in the former caſe,

where the rum is reduced: but only *remark*, that if they desire to transact business, so as to merit the favours of the publick, strict honour should accompany their dealings. Advertisements are by the generality of people regarded only as *decoys*, especially when they contain any thing peculiar, or unusual, as "sinking oil, &c." the plainest method, therefore, is the best; for the world is so accustomed to read what are called *puffs*, that an advertisement *without them*, would, I am persuaded, excite attention by it's novelty.

Method

Method of adulterating Rum ſo as to ſink Oil.

FIVE puncheons of Jamaica rum received from the quays, and gauged as under.

No. 1	109 Galls.	12	Over-proof.
2	114	15	
3	113	11	
4	116	16	
5	110	14	
	562	68	
To reduce the over-proof, add *aqua*	68		
	630		
To adulterate, add melaſſes ſpirit	90		
	720 Galls. manufactured rum.		

THE above five puncheons being ſtarted into a back, the over-proof (which produces an advantage of 5s. 3d. *per* gallon) is reduced, and with it the ſtrength, 1 to 7; that is, hydrometer proof; and to that is added 90 gallons of clean melaſſes ſpirit, the ſtrength

of ſpirit of wine. Having an order for a puncheon to *ſink oil*, a well-ſeaſoned caſk is provided, and the rum is pumped up into the puncheon, which contains the following proportion; that is, three parts rum and one part Britiſh ſpirit.

Jamaica rum	-	98 gallons, ſtrength 1 to 7.
Melaſſes ſpirit	-	14 gallons, ſtrength 1 to 1.
		112

WHEN well rummaged, the above will bear 1 to 4, which is the exact ſtrength that ſinks oil; any thing *below* being inadequate to the purpoſe, and a DEGREE *above* would be a *capital error*, therefore muſt not be expected.

To ſhew that the rum thus made up is the ſtrength neceſſary for *ſinking oil*, the following will ſerve as an example, *viz.*

Jamaica rum 1 to 7, 98 gallons give	14	The puncheon as made up, 1 to 4, 112 galls. give	28
Melaſſes ſpirit, 1 to 1, 14 gallons gives	14		
	28		28

HAVING

HAVING thus far proved, that the purchaſe of rum which will ſink oil is no acquiſition, and equally liable to adulteration with any other, I ſhall take my leave of it, and purſue the intention of my plan.

PROCEEDING in rotation, my next object is the *diſtillery*; but that being a term too general, in which is comprized the whole art and myſtery of the buſineſs, (a ſubject not conſiſtent with the preſent undertaking) I ſhall confine my remarks to the *rectifying-houſe*; or, as it is called in the title of this book,

The

The Diſtill-Houſe.

HAVING gained admittance into this elaboratory, where all ſeem buſily employed, the prevalent paſſion of curioſity (ever awake to contemplate that which appears ſtrange and novel) naturally excites an inquiry into the nature of the buſineſs; a few particulars of which, after premiſing a little, will be given for the benefit of the reader.

As dealers in brandy and rum, diſtillers have already a very *ſuſpicious* character, both in town and country; and not without juſt reaſon, as will preſently appear.

THE way in which it has originated requires little penetration to diſcover, and appears to be thus: As it is evident much trade cannot be carried on without aſſiſtants, ſuch as clerks, ſhopmen, &c. theſe having been privy to the illegal practices common in the buſineſs, have afterwards commenced dealers, inn-

inn-keepers, &c. and knowing as much as their maſters, choſe to decline their correſpondence, (except where peculiar obligations made it neceſſary) and communicating the *ſecret* to others, it ſoon became an eſtabliſhed opinion, *that diſtillers were not to be truſted.*

THE reader will doubtleſs imagine enough has been ſaid of *rum*, to induce him to be cautious in the purchaſe; but how much will it increaſe his indignation, when he is informed, there are other methods of deception, not yet hinted!—The following anecdote will ſerve as a prelude to this ſpecies of fraud.

Anec-

Anecdote.

THE father of a diſtiller having paid his ſon a viſit in town, was promiſed on his return to the country a preſent of two gallons of fine ſtrong rum, as a rarity to entertain his friends; it was accordingly entered in the order-book, and the ſhopman of courſe expecting it ſhould be ſent *neat* to a parent, (if to no other) took it out of a freſh puncheon juſt brought from the quays, and ſent it to the inn as directed.

ON enquiry by his maſter, it was found to be *genuine*; (an unpardonable error!) the rum was ſent for back; two quarts were taken out, and the ſame quantity of Britiſh ſpirit put in; the ſervant at the ſame time receiving this caution——

"TAKE care you are never guilty of a like "offence, your place depends on it; be in fu- "ture more obſervant; and remember, there "is

"is an agreeable flavour in Britiſh ſpirits, and "*genuine* liquors are hurtful to the conſti-"tution."

THOUGH a general diſlike prevails againſt dealing with diſtillers for foreign goods, their conſumption is very conſiderable; it being cuſtomary for them to purchaſe 50 or 100 puncheons at once, part of which is bonded, and the remainder taken home. This being ſuppoſed to be on the arrival of the Jamaica fleet, and landing of new rums, it is uſual to acquaint their correſpondents therewith, and the price they *then* bear, adviſing them to lay in their ſtock againſt next ſeaſon; by which means, together with the application and induſtry of a Rider, (who ſpareth no pains for the intereſt of his employer) orders for many caſks are obtained.

How much the Rider's credit is an object, and with what integrity his orders are executed, I ſhall now examine.

TEN puncheons of Jamaica rum, landed at the Cuſtom-houſe quay, and gauged, *&c.* as under,

No. 1	105 Galls.		10 Over-proof.
2	103		15
3	108		11
4	109		13
5	110		12
6	114		10
7	111		14
8	103		10
9	107		13
10	110		12
	1080		120
To reduce the over-proof, add *aqua*	120		
	1200 Rum		
To adulterate, add Britiſh ſpirit	400 *		
	1600 Galls. manufactured rum, bearing 1 to 7.		

PREPARATION being made for their reception, the above 10 puncheons are carted

* If any perſon ſhould be ſurprized at ſo conſiderable an increaſe in ſtock, on application to the Author this wonder will immediately vaniſh.

home,

home, and ſtarted into a back *, the over-proof reduced with *aqua*, the inch is taken, and gives 1200 gallons; to this is added † 400 gallons of Britiſh ſpirits made from melaſſes; theſe two quantities put together make 1600 gallons, which divided by 4 gives 400. So here is one part in four that is *not* rum.

BEING well rummaged, the quantity required is pumped into a vat, or large caſk, and from that meaſured into the puncheons it was originally ſtarted *from*; which, to prevent ſuſpicion to the purchaſers, remain in the ſame ſtate as when they came from the quays; the gain on the meaſure of each being aſcertained, *thoſe* that yield an advantage exceeding two gallons are particularized, the *gauge-mark* and chalks cut out and de-

* A back is a veſſel of large dimenſions, properly gauged and inched, fixed in the cellar, under the floor of the ſtill-houſe, which will contain from 500 to 2000 gallons.

† This is the adulteration the advertiſing gentry tell you they do *not* practiſe; (perhaps not!) but this ſubterfuge does not exculpate them, as appears from what has been already ſaid.

faced; and on the reverſe head of the caſk (including the extra meaſure) is cut a *new gauge*; they are then ranged in the warehouſe as new rums, and *coloured* ſo as to have the appearance of variety, though in fact they are all alike.

HAVING given the proceſs, I ſhall next ſhew the true coſt of a puncheon as already made up; the profit on it; and, laſtly, the charge to the dealer; which may be done thus.

ADULTERATED RUM.

				£.	s.	d.
Jamaica rum, 87 galls. coſt 11s. 6d.				50	0	6
Britiſh ſpirit, 29 galls. coſt 6s.				8	14	0
116				58	14	6
	£.	s.	d.			
Deduct gain by gauge, 2 gallons	1	3	0			
Ditto gain by over-proof, 10 galls. at 5s. 3d.	2	12	6			
				3	15	6
Coſt				54	19	0
Profit				11	15	0
Charge to the country dealer.						
116 Galls. fine Jamaica rum, 1 to 7, at 11s. 6d.				66	14	0

ON

ON a puncheon of rum thus manufactured for ſale, the profit appears to be 11l. 15s. which is ſomething more than 2s. *per* gallon—a pretty encouragement to continue trade!—60 puncheons thus adulterated amounting to upwards of 700l. probably not the whole of the orders received for this one article. And however abſurd it may ſeem, *theſe* rums thus contaminated have alſo the appellation of *genuine*, and are charged the quay price; but they certainly are not delivered *on oath*—a very happy circumſtance!

THAT the picture drawn may receive ſome additional colouring, I beg leave to ſubjoin the following

Anec-

Anecdote.

A COUNTRY cuſtomer on a viſit at a *certain diſtiller's*, unexpectedly looked into the warehouſe, where they were buſy unloading rums juſt come from the quays; glad to have the opportunity of taſting them, he approved and made choice of one (not having had time to receive *baptiſm*) really genuine; agreed for the price, and ordered it immediately to the inn; but having a doubt of it's being ſent in the ſtate he found it, the bung was ſecured with wax, and an impreſſion of his own ſeal. Poor man! his precaution was of little ſervice; for, on his leaving the warehouſe, the bulge-hoop was driven aſide, a hole bored large enough to admit a ſmall crane, 30 gallons drawn off, and it's place ſupplied with the ſame quantity of Britiſh ſpirits.

AMONG the many abuſes in traffick daily practiſed, this is one of ſuch enormity, that ſhame

ſhame and diſgrace muſt inevitably follow the detection; for it not only impairs the conſtitution *, but deſtroys that mutual confidence which is the life and ſoul of trade.

* The ingredients made uſe of in the diſtillation of Britiſh ſpirits are of ſo hurtful a nature as to affect the brain; the rum thus mixed loſeth it's original ſoftneſs, and imbibes a harſhneſs not to be corrected; and although it may be thought high-flavoured enough to admit this adulteration, yet on being mixed with hot water, it is eaſily diſcovered by a nice palate. Hence we may account for the ſcarcity of good punch, and the general complaint of the head-ach after drinking; a circumſtance hardly ever experienced from the uſe of *truly* genuine liquors.

ADUL-

ADULTERATED BRANDY.

THE ſtated Expence of a puncheon, when made up for ſale after the uſual method, will be as follows;

			£.	ſ.	d.
Coniac brandy, 96 gallons, coſt 12s. 6d.			60	0	0
Britiſh brandy*, 32 gallons, coſt 6s.			9	12	0
128			69	12	0
Deduct gain by gauge	2				
Ditto by ſtrength	7				
	9 galls. coſt 12s. 6d.		5	12	6
Coſt	-	-	63	19	6
Profit	-	-	16	0	6

Charge to the country dealer.

Fine Coniac brandy, 128 galls. at 12s. 6d.	80 0 0

* The higher price foreign brandy bears on the quays, the *greater* is the advantage that accrues from *mixing* Britiſh therewith; becauſe (as in the above inſtance) for every gallon the ſame price is obtained as if it were foreign. If, indeed foreign brandy ſold on *equal terms* with Britiſh, (that is, 6s.) the object would inſtantly ceaſe; but being 12s 6d. the difference in favour of adulteration is 6s. 6d. *per* gallon.

I AM

I AM aware the preceding process will to the generality of readers seem somewhat intricate, and this is not easily avoided where an estimate is methodically stated; therefore, to be perfectly understood by all, a plain and easy account of the *gain* is set down as follows:

EXAMPLE.

	£.	s.	d.
32 Galls. British brandy mixed with foreign, produces a profit of 6s. 6d. *per* gall.	10	8	0
Gained on gauge 2, strength 7; total 9 galls. at 12s. 6d.	5	12	6
	16	0	6

OPERATION.

£. s. d.
16 0 6
20
128) 320 (2s.
256
64
12
128) 774 (7d.
768
6

Profit by adulteration, &c. 2s. 7d. *per* gallon.

HAVING traced the true cauſe of the evil complained of, (an evil which fatally extends to all ranks and degrees of people) let us now endeavour to preſcribe a remedy.

THE reader has before been taught how to go to market; I now adviſe him, if his conſumption will not admit of buying a whole puncheon of rum or brandy, to prevail on two or more of his friends in the ſame trade to join with him. When brought home, and taken into ſtock by the proper officer, if three are concerned, let each have ready a forty-gallon caſk well-ſeaſoned; then draw off 5 gallons, and put into the firſt; and continue in rotation with the others, till the whole is equally divided. Permits may afterwards be had to each reſpective perſon; and if neighbours, the expence of ſeparate carriage will be ſaved. Thus with little trouble the ſchemes of the over-grown dealer will be effectually defeated, the retailer's profit advanced, his houſe have the reputation of making good punch, his cuſtomers increaſe by the purity of his liquors, and each party receive full ſatisfaction.

CONTRA-

CONTRABAND TRADE.

IN conſequence of a late act of parliament, a cuſtom prevails, contrary to law, of working melaſſes-waſh in ſmall ſtills; from which, by proceſs, a ſpirit is drawn and vended, without paying the uſual duties. This buſineſs, for the greater privacy, is generally carried on in decayed uninhabited houſes, and ſubterraneous places; and to the detriment of the revenue, encouraged by ſeveral capital diſtillers, who reap great advantage, not only from the cheapneſs of the ſpirit that has eſcaped the duty, but (to their utter diſgrace) the indigence of thoſe employed in it's manufacture; who, of courſe, muſt diſpoſe of the produce of their labours for a ſubſiſtence, *very often at the price of the purchaſer.* It has frequently been remarked, that, "If there were no receivers, "there would be no thieves;" and I believe it to be true, eſpecially in this caſe; for it is obvious, were theſe wealthy contraband traders

to diſcountenance ſuch illicit practices, thoſe of an inferior degree, dreading the conſequence of a contrary conduct, would of neceſſity follow the example; we ſhould not then hear of the ſeizures that are daily made, and of ſo many poor culprits, who are detected in ſuch buſineſs, being obliged to quit their country, frequently leaving behind them a helpleſs and diſtreſſed family; whilſt the wretches who gathered the *ſweets* of the unhappy fathers induſtry, roll in their chariots, deaf to the tale of miſery which themſelves have in a great meaſure occaſioned.—O ſhame! where is thy bluſh!

THAT people of *deſperate circumſtances* ſhould engage in ſuch traffick, is not greatly to be wondered at; but it has been matter of aſtoniſhment to many, that *men of property*, who have (or *ought to have*) a character to loſe, ſhould degenerate into ſuch *meanneſs*; which muſt expoſe them to their ſervants, and conſequently the world cannot long remain ignorant of their knavery. Yet this will ceaſe to appear extraordinary, when ſuch perſons are informed, it is the principal part

of

of a diſtiller's creed, *not only to defraud the revenue, but alſo to over-reach every perſon with whom they have any dealings*; to effect which, with a better grace, both religion and honour occaſionally become a ſacrifice.

WHEN we conſider the practice I have juſt exhibited, the ſeveral advantages before particularized, and the deceptions ſo intimately connected with them, what can be more natural than our contempt and abhorrence of ſuch complicated iniquity!

HOL-

HOLLANDS GENEVA.

THIS ſpirit derives it's name from being manufactured in Holland. The beſt is made at *Schiedam*, and brought from thence to Rotterdam, where it is ſhipped on account of the merchants. The inferior ſort is ſmuggled into the kingdom.

THE duties at importation are, Cuſtoms, 4d. 3-fifths of a farthing—Exciſe, 8s. 5d. 4-fifths of a farthing — together, 8s. 9⅘d. and 2-fifths, *per* gallon.

THIS has long and juſtly been a favourite dram with the publick; it being a fine ſpirit, and ſuperior to the geneva of this country; which in general are loaded with ingredients, ſuch as drugs, &c. and very few juniper-berries; an error moſt diſtillers have fallen into, though experience ſhould have taught them the contrary.

THE quantity imported is not much, that ſmuggled being very conſiderable, as the

the frequent ſeizures prove; in conſequence of which, vaſt quantities are brought to the Cuſtom-Houſes of Dover, Deal, Harwich, and London: at which places I would adviſe the conſumers of this article to attend; for although it is not ſo clean a ſpirit as that imported, it cannot be denied that it often pleaſes better.

As a neceſſary caution to thoſe who are preſent at theſe ſales, they are adviſed, preparatory to a purchaſe, to take an inſtrument, and try the ſtrength; for it often happens that Holland's gen, as well as other run-ſpirits, are below phial-proof*.

THE demand for this liquor being trifling in and about London, orders are ſeldom received for more than a rundlet at a time, which is from 3 to 20 gallons; but, that the intereſt of the money laid

* Phial-proof is 1 in 8 under hydrometer-proof; but the better to explain what is meant, *hydrometer-proof* bears to every *ſeven* gallons of ſpirits, *one* of *aqua*; which, when mixed together, is called *phial-proof*, this being the common proof in uſe by which the coſt of liquors is aſcertained in reducing, and retailed at.

out

out on so dead an article may be recovered, a puncheon of 120 gallons, which cost 11s. *per* gallon on the quays, is started into a vat, and made up as under.

ADULTERATED HOLLANDS.

	£.	s.	d.
120 Galls. strength 1 to 4, at 11s.	66	0	0
* 2 Ditto got by gauge	0	0	0
† 38 *Aqua* to reduce	0	0	0
20 British spirit, at 5s. 6d.	5	10	0
180 galls.	71	10	0
Deduct gain on the gauge	1	2	0
	70	8	0

	£.	s.	d.
The above contains 180 galls. which is sold at 10s. *per* gall. and amounts to	90	0	0
Cost	70	8	0
Profit	19	12	0

* The bulge of the cask accounts for the gain of only two gallons, it being of a different construction to rum puncheons,

† This quantity of *aqua* reduces it 1 to 20 below phial proof, which is soon remedied by the assistance of the *dester*.

THE

THE profit *per* gallon, on 180 gallons thus adulterated, will appear by this

OPERATION.

A S an eafy and expeditious method for afcertaining the exact amount of the duties on a puncheon of brandy, rum, and Hollands, may be useful to those who have occasion to visit the Custom-house, and not unacceptable to the readers, have set down the following, which includes the late additional duties voted by parliament.

Advantage as above, 2s. 2d. *per* gall.

Duties of Excise and Customs.

AS an easy and expeditious method for ascertaining the exact amount of the duties on a puncheon of brandy, rum, and Hollands, may be useful to those who have occasion to visit the Custom-house, and not unacceptable to the reader, I have set down the following, which includes the late additional duties voted by parliament.

FRENCH BRANDY.

EXCISE.

	£.	s.	d.
124 Gallons, at 7s. 8d.	47	10	8
Add 10 *per cent.*	4	15	1

CUSTOMS*.

124 Gallons, at 8½d.	4	7	10
	56	13	7

* Brandy, 8l. 18s. 6d. *per* tun.

JAMAICA

JAMAICA RUM.

EXCISE.

	£.	s.	d.
115 Gallons, at 5s. 8d.	32	11	8
Add 10 *per cent.*	3	5	2

CUSTOMS*.

115 Gallons, at 3d. and 3-fifths of a farthing	2	9	4
	38	6	2

HOLLANDS.

EXCISE.

	£.	s.	d.
136 Gallons, at 7s. 8d.	49	16	8
Add 10 *per cent.*	4	19	8

CUSTOMS†.

136 Gallons, at 4d. and 3-fifths of a farthing	2	5	6
	57	1	4

* Rum, 5l. 8s. 2d. *per* tun.
† Hollands, 4l. 7s. 2d. *per* tun.

BRITISH BRANDY.

IT is thus called, from being made from melaſſes, and in imitation of foreign.

THAT this is a *very good article* in the diſtillery, I have already proved.

BRITISH brandy is purchaſed by *duffers*, of a paler colour than uſual, who diſpoſe of it at private houſes; and, under the denomination of ſmuggled French brandy, get 8s. or 9s. *per* gallon: thus outwitting their credulous cuſtomers.

THE *doctor* is a familiar companion of the above; it is put on at phial-proof, and afterwards reduced 1 to 20, or lower on occaſion.

MALT BRANDY.

THIS is made from rectified malt-ſpirit, in imitation of Britiſh brandy, which it is often a ſubſtitute for when melaſſes is dear.

THE *doctor* gives conſtant attendance at the completion of this article.

BRITISH RUM; OR, RUM SPIRIT.

THIS is a clean rectification of melaſſes ſpirit, flavoured like rum, and made uſe of to adulterate that article.

RUM

RUM SHRUB.

THIS, judiciouſly made with the beſt Jamaica rum, good lump-ſugar, and juice of new Seville-oranges, cannot fail of giving ſatisfaction.

IF one glaſs of rum ſhrub mixed with two glaſſes of warm water does not make good punch, your diſtiller or brandy-merchant is not ſatisfied with a handſome profit.

THE above is adulterated with orange ſhrub.

ORANGE SHRUB.

THIS is a rectification of clean melaſſes ſpirit, with the addition of juice and ſugar: It is often made uſe of inſtead of rum ſhrub, and being of a ſimilar flavour, the deception is not a bad one.

FINE

FINE GENEVA.

THIS compound is made of rectified malt-ſpirits, with juniper-berries, and other ingredients; and has as many different flavours, as there are diſtillers who make it.

IT's conſumption is very great, particularly in London and the ſuburbs; being a leading article at all brandy-vaults and publick-houſes; it therefore ſeems incumbent on me, not only to point out the beſt mode of buying it, but alſo to furniſh the reader with inſtructions for reducing and making it up; the knowledge of which will be an acquiſition to the publicans, and enable them to take the field againſt their declared enemies, the proprietors of gen-ſhops: for theſe people have ſome how eſtabliſhed a reputation for vending *better* liquors than the publican, without the leaſt foundation in truth; ſince it is well known, by perſons ſkilled in the buſineſs, that they often ſell much *worſe*.

Directions

Directions for Purchaſers of a Tun.

APPLY to your diſtiller, deſiring him to make you a tun of fine gen, which you will buy of no leſs ſtrength than hydrometer-proof, free from deception; if he refuſes, there are enough will comply.

BEING agreed for, you may ſafely buy it by weight; but this offer will doubtleſs be rejected, becauſe herein the intereſt of the diſtiller would be affected.

PREVIOUS to the pipes being filled, be careful they are in good condition, clean, and well ſeaſoned.

AT meaſuring, fail not to keep ſcore with the ſhopman, to prevent *miſtakes*.

WHEN meaſured, (and your ſcore agreeing with that againſt you) take your inſtrument, and be ſatisfied your purchaſe is according to agreement; *i. e.* hydrometer-proof. A bill of parcels being made out, and the buſineſs compleat, take a ſample of each pipe, and *ſee*

them

them carted and ſent home. When unloaded, let the whole be ſtarted into a vat ready for the purpoſe. The general proceſs with diſtillers I have here ſet down; not that I mean to recommend the *uſe* of falſe-proof, (the infuſion of which is poiſon to the true flavour of gen) but have inſerted it for information only.

PROCESS.

A tun of fine gen, gives	-	252 gallons, ſtrength 1 to 7, 36 *aquâ*; which, added toge-
ther, make	-	288
The *doctor* is now put on, and it is farther reduced 1 to 15 below phial-proof, which gives	-	19
		307 Galls. of fine gen.

THIS done, let a pound of allum be juſt covered with water, and diſſolved by boiling; rummage the above well together, and pour in the allum, and the whole will be fine in a few hours.

To aſcertain the true coſt after the buſineſs is done, ſuppoſing the price you gave for the

tun 79l*. incidental charges 6s. 2d. proceed as in the following

OPERATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Tun cost	79	6	2
	20		
307) 1586 (5s.			
	1535		
	51		
	12		
307) 614 (2d.			
	614		

By this we see, after being thus made up, the cost price is 5s. 2d. *per* gallon.

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* This price may be supposed to be sufficient profit to the distiller, when we examine the following—

Dr.	£.	s.	d.	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
To a tun of malt-spirits	78	0	0	By gain in strength, 1 to 10 over hydrometer-proof, 25 gallons, 6s. 2d.	7	14	6
To ingredients for rectification	0	10	6				
To loss on after-runnings	1	0	0	By gain on weight, 6 gallons, at 6s. 2d.	1	17	9
Second time.				By cash for the tun	79	0	0
To ingredients	1	5	0				
To sugar to make up	1	16	0				
To fire and labour	0	15	0				
To profit on the above	5	5	0				
	88	11	6		88	11	6

Directions

Directions for Purchaſers of ſingle Pipes.

As ſingle pipes are ſeldom ſold at hydrometer-proof, the buyer muſt reſt ſatisfied with having the geneva as it is manufactured. After the caſk intended for it's reception has been properly examined, care ſhould be taken that the ſpirit is perfectly bright; without which the ſale will be injured, and the liquor deprived of a valuable recommendation.

REDUCED gen ſhould never be bought by *weight*, becauſe *water* (which is more ponderous than ſpirit) being great part of it's compoſition, there will be a loſs of 3 gallons on a pipe; conſequently, buying by *meaſure* is here moſt eligible.

LET no buſineſs occaſion the neglect of *keeping ſcore* with the ſhopman; *that* agreeing, a bill of parcels made out, and a ſample had of your purchaſe, ſee it properly carted and ſent home.

Directions for thoſe who purchaſe leſs than a Pipe.

SUCH perſons as purchaſe ſmall quantities, ſhould be particularly careful that their goods are perfectly bright; if not, to return them.

THE re-meaſuring a caſk *may* be a *ſaving*, and is attended with but little trouble.

To have *one* caſk filled *often*, except it is iron-bound *, is attended with loſs; and to prevent future diſpute, be ſure to have every complaint redreſſed *immediately*.

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* Wood-bound caſks ſhrink ſo as to require the hoops to be drove often, each time decreaſing in meaſure; and as the caſk when new has the meaſure cut thereon, it ſtill continues to be charged the ſame as at firſt, though in all probability it is ſhort a pint or quart of the quantity; and if 40 times filled in the courſe of a year, at a quart each time, there is a loſs in the whole of 10 galls. Thus the diſtiller being armed at all points, the publican can never make head againſt his adverſary.

COM-

COMMON GENEVA.

WITH reſpect to it's diſtillation, this is, with many diſtillers, (except being reduced ſomewhat lower) the ſame as fine gen; ſo that if a dealer is deſirous of having a tun at hydrometer-proof, the price is the ſame as the beſt*; but that it may be ſold on terms more reaſonable, (that is, the price of common gen) it is uſual to reduce it thus.

The tun is - -	252	galls.
To reduce to phial-proof, add *aqua* -	36	
	288	
Here the *doctor* is put on, and it is reduced again 1 to 5, which gives *aqua*	57	
	345	galls.

* Some throw the ingredients into the ſtill with raw malt-ſpirits, and therefore may afford to ſell it cheaper, by ſaving a rectification, the ſtrength of which is ſometimes greater than the above; but as that increaſes, ſo does the price; and 4s. 8d. or 4s. 10d. is often given by publicans for gen to ſell at 2d. *per* quartern; their great conſumption making amends for vending at ſo ſmall a profit.

RUMMAGE well; and fine down in the ſame manner as directed for beſt gen.

OPERATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Tun coſt - -	79	6	2
	20		
Divide by 345) 1586 (4s.			
1380			
206			
12			
345) 2474 (7d.			
2415			
59			

Stands in 4s. 7d. *per* gallon.

ALL other compounds are reduced after the ſame manner: the beſt, like the beſt gen; the common, like the common.

As to the rules neceſſary to be obſerved by purchaſers of *common gen*, they are ſo exactly ſimilar to thoſe given with the *beſt*, that nothing farther need be ſaid than what has been already mentioned. And it may not be improper to obſerve, in this place, that the ſame rules will likewiſe anſwer every purpoſe, in purchaſing all other compounds.

HAVING

HAVING thus gone through the different ſpecies of adulteration, and inſtructed the reader how to avoid them; I ſhall now proceed to the completion of my plan, by furniſhing him with ſome valuable Receipts for making FALSE-PROOF and ſeveral very elegant BITTERS. After which the uſe of the HYDROMETER will be treated of; and the whole conclude with a variety of uſeful TABLES.

False

False-proof, termed the Doctor.

RECEIPT THE FIRST.

FOR a puncheon of rum or brandy, British or foreign,

Two drams of oil of almonds,
One dram of oil of vitriol.

Shake well together till incorporated, and use immediately.

RECEIPT THE SECOND.

FOR the same,

Three drams of oil of almonds,
One dram of oil of vitriol,
Half a dram of quick-lime, powdered.

When mixed, let it stand till the ebullition ceases, and use immediately.

RECEIPT THE THIRD.

For a pipe of compounds,

Two pounds of ſalt of tartar,
One pint of oil of almonds,
Two ounces of American pot-aſh.

Mix the pot-aſh with the tartar, and heat them in a crucible or iron pot over the fire; that done, infuſe the oil: when the whole is incorporated, uſe immediately.

EXTRACT*.

RECEIPT THE FOURTH.

Two drams of oil of almonds,
Two ditto of oil of vitriol,
One jill of ſpirit of wine.

Shake well together, and uſe occaſionally.

SEVERAL more might be mentioned, but it is imagined thoſe inſerted will be ſufficient for publick information.

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* This is ſaid to be the receipt for which a *certain* celebrated *Diſtiller* paid the enormous ſum of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, to an equally *celebrated Chymiſt*.

General method of applying the Doctor.

WHEN the rum, brandy, or compounds, are reduced nearly to glaſs-proof, the *ingredient* is then infuſed, which reſtores the expiring bead, and fixes it ſufficiently durable in rum, brandy, and Britiſh ſpirits, to admit of lowering 1 to 20, 1 to 15, and 1 to 10; but, in *compounds*, (from the quality of the drugs, &c. they are impregnated with) it ſometimes requires *aſſiſtance*; recourſe is then to be had to the EXTRACT (receipt the fourth) which, being added, never fails to produce the deſired effect.

IF at any time *rum* or *brandy* ſhould appear cloudy, which often happens from the weather, they are fined down with about a quart of *prune liquor*, the produce of a pound or more of prunes well boiled: but *compounds* are uſually fined with *alum*, though *prune liquor* is far preferable.

*** THE *ingredient* is uſed with great caution, that it may not prove ſuperfluous, and ſpoil the ſpirit.

SPIRI-

SPIRITUOUS BITTERS.

TAKE of gentian-root, 2 ounces; yellow-rind Seville-orange peel dried, 1 ounce; leſſer cardamum-ſeeds freed from the huſks, half an ounce; and proof-ſpirit, 2 pints.

THESE diſſolved without heat, and ſtrained off, make a very elegant bitter

BITTER ALE.

TAKE of gentian-root, and lemon-peel freſh, each 4 ounces; long pepper, 1 ounce; and ale, 1 gallon. Let them ſteep together without heat.

THIS is an agreeable bitter ſtomachic ale, much ſuperior to the common purls, or moſt compoſitions of this kind.

SIMPLE BITTER INFUSION.

TAKE of gentian-root, and fresh yellow-rind lemon-peel carefully freed from the inner white part, each half an ounce; dry yellow-rind of Seville-orange peel freed in like manner, one dram and a half; and boiling water, 3 quarters of a pint. Steep for an hour or two, then filter the liquor through a paper, or pass it through a strainer without pressure.

THIS is a very useful bitter, and as agreeable as can be contrived; the peels communicate a fine flavour, which is the only addition the gentian stands in need of.

STO-

STOMACHIC ELIXIR.

TAKE of gentian-root, 2 ounces; Curaſſo oranges, 1 ounce; Virginian ſnake-root, half an ounce; cochineal, half a dram; and French brandy, 2 pints. Let them ſteep for 3 days, and then filter the elixir.

THIS is a very uſeful ſtomachic bitter, and neceſſary in all families.

WINE BITTERS.

TAKE of gentian-root, and yellow-rind freſh lemon-peel, each 1 ounce; long pepper, 2 drams; Mountain wine, 2 pints. Steep without heat, and ſtrain out the wine for uſe.

THIS is a very elegant bitter, which the addition of long pepper renders conſiderably warmer than the watry infuſion, and cannot fail to pleaſe.

STO-

STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

TAKE of raiſins ſtoned, 4 ounces; cinnamon, half an ounce; carraway-ſeeds, leſſer cardamum-ſeeds huſked, and cochineal, each 2 drams; and proof-ſpirit 2 pints.

DISSOLVE without heat, and ſtrain off the tincture.

THIS is a moderately warm ſtomachic, much pleaſanter than uſquebaugh.

DIREC-

DIRECTIONS

FOR USING

Clarke's celebrated Hydrometer*.

WITH this inſtrument any perſon although no judge of ſpirituous liquors, may immediately diſcover to the great-

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* This inſtrument was firſt invented by Mr. John Clarke, maker to the honourable commiſſioners of his majeſty's revenue of Exciſe, at the port of London, and all the out-ports. It was afterwards made and improved by Mr. Richard Clarke, his ſon and ſucceſſor; who is now ſucceeded in the ſaid buſineſs, by his brother-in-law Mr. John Dring, ſeveral years aſſiſtant, and by him appointed his ſole executor and only ſucceſſor; by whom the public may be ſupplied with hydrometers, made and adjuſted to the greateſt exactneſs, from Mr. Clarke's original regulators and ſtandards, uſed by him and his father for upwards of thirty years, in adjuſting his hydrometers for government, diſtillers, publicans, &c. The hydrometers thus made, are engraved as uſual on the lower ſpindle, with the name CLARKE, LONDON, and ſtamped with his original mark, being the *half-moon and dagger*; and Mr. Clarke's *Numbers* are ſtill continued on every new hydrometer, by Mr. John Dring, No. 91 oppoſite the New Road, Whitechapel, where they may be had from one guinea and a half to two guineas each.

eſt

eſt exactneſs, the real ſtrength or ſpecifick gravity of brandy, rum, malt or melaſſes ſpirits, arrack, &c. likewiſe how much they are either over or under-proof, which cannot be determined to any certainty by the *phial*, a method frequently made uſe of for that purpoſe. It alſo plainly diſcovers the real ſtrength of the ſpirits they purchaſe; and directs how to make them up of any ſtrength for ſale; which is of great uſe not only to diſtillers or retailers, but likewiſe to merchants, commanders, &c. in buying brandy and rum in foreign parts, as well as to the planters in the Weſt Indies, who will be thereby enabled to make their rums of proper ſtrength for Europe, which are ſometimes imported ſo low, as to be ſcarce worth the charges attending the importation, to the great loſs and diſappointment of the proprietors.

It is to be obſerved, that the external air being either hotter or colder than *temperate*, makes all ſpirituous liquors appear ſtronger or weaker than they really are; on which account a Thermometer is uſed, in order to

ſhew

ſhew, at the time of trying the ſtrength of the aforeſaid liquors, the proper air-weight to be applied to the hydrometer; for the better underſtanding of which, pleaſe to obſerve the following rules.

Method of applying the Air-weights to the Hydrometer.

WHEN the quickſilver in the tube of the thermometer appears at 50½, as engraved on the plate of the thermometer, you muſt then apply the air-weight engraved (*temperate*) on the hydrometer, and when at the intermediate degrees, between 50½ and 55, the air-weight engraved (*warmiſh*, No. 2.) to be applied; and from 55 to 60, the air-weight engraved (*warm*, No. 3.) and from 60 to 64, the air-weight engraved (*warmer*, No. 4.) and from 64 to 69, the air-weight engraved (*hot*, No. 5.) and from 69 to 74, the air-weight engraved (*hotter*, No. 6.) and from 74 to 80, the air-weight engraved (*very hot*, No. 7.)

THE *cold ſide* muſt be tried as follows.—The temperate as before at 50½, and continued on the hydrometer, till the quickſilver falls to 46, and when turned of 46, the weight engraved (*coldiſh*, No. 2.) is to be applied, and continued on the hydrometer, till fallen to 41; and when turned of 41, the weight engraved (*cold*, No. 3.) and continued down to 37; and when turned of 37, the weight engraved (*colder*, No. 4.) and continued down to 32; and when turned of 32, the weight engraved (*very cold*, No. 5.)

WHEN you have put on the proper air-weight to the hydrometer, almoſt fill the tin tube with the liquor you mean to try; then ſcrew on the hydrometer the weight engraved (*proof*) and ſink or immerge the hydrometer in the tube of liquor; and if the hydrometer ſhould vibrate or float in the ſaid tube of liquor, ſo that the ſight on the ſpindle or index appears at the ſurface of the ſame, then the weight diſcovers ſuch liquor to be

proof;

proof; but if it ſhould ſink the hydrometer to the bottom of the tube, then the weight diſcovers ſuch liquor to be *ſtronger* than proof; in which caſe you muſt take off the proof-weight, and ſcrew on the weight engraved, ($1^{\circ}_{to}20$) then immerge the hydrometer as before, and if it floats in the ſaid liquor, ſo that the ſight on the ſpindle appears at the ſurface thereof, the weight then diſcovers ſuch liquor to be *one to twenty over-proof*, and will admit of a gallon of water to every twenty gallons, to reduce it down to *proof*. But if the hydrometer ſhould ſink to the bottom with the weight, it then diſcovers ſuch liquor to be yet *ſtronger*. In which caſe you muſt take off that weight, and ſcrew on the following *over-proof* weights, beginning at ($1^{\circ}_{to}15$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}10$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}9$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}8$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}7$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}6$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}5$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}4$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}3$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}2$) and the weight that cauſes the hydrometer to float, ſo that the ſight on the ſpindle appears at or very near the ſurface of the ſaid tube of liquor diſcovers to you the ſtrength thereof; as, for example, ſuppoſe the weight

engraved ($1^{\circ}_{\text{to}}6$) ſhould cauſe the hydrometer to float, ſo that the ſight aforeſaid appears at the ſurface of the ſaid liquor, that weight diſcovers the liquor to be 1 to 6 over-proof, and will admit of a gallon of water to every ſix gallons thereof to reduce it down to proof. The ſame method muſt be obſerved by all the other over-proof weights.

BUT on the contrary, if when you have ſcrewed on the over-proof weight, the hydrometer ſhould riſe in the ſaid tube of liquor, ſo that part of the ball of the hydrometer appears above the ſurface of the liquor, the hydrometer then diſcovers it to be *under-proof*; in which caſe you muſt take off the proof-weight, and ſcrew on the weight engraved ($1^{\text{in}}_{\text{u}}20$) then immerge the hydrometer as before, and if that weight cauſes the hydrometer to float, ſo that the ſight on the ſpindle appears at the ſurface of the tube of liquor, ſuch weight then diſcovers it to be 1 in 20 under proof, or a twentieth part water; but in caſe the hydrometer ſhould riſe in the ſaid liquor with the weight ſcrewed

on,

on, it diſcovers it to be yet weaker, in which caſe you muſt take off that weight, and ſcrew on the following under-proof weights, beginning at ($1^{in}_{u}15$) ($1^{in}_{u}10$) ($1^{in}_{u}9$) ($1^{in}_{u}8$) ($1^{in}_{u}7$) ($1^{in}_{u}6$) ($1^{in}_{u}5$) ($1^{in}_{u}4$) ($1^{in}_{u}3$) ($1^{in}_{u}2$) and the weight that floats the hydrometer to the ſight aforeſaid, diſcovers to you the ſtrength thereof: as, for example, ſuppoſe the weight engraved ($1^{in}_{u}7$) ſhould float the hydrometer to the ſight aforeſaid, that weight diſcovers the liquor to be 1 in 7 under proof, or a ſeventh part water; and the ſame is to be obſerved of all the other under-proof weights.

For trying the Strength of Rum in the Weſt-Indies.

If you would import rum at ſtrong merchantable proof, you muſt have it made up by the weight engraved ($1^{o}_{to}8$) that is, an eighth part over-proof; and when made up to that ſtrength, on being imported into Europe, it will be of a full merchantable proof, but otherwiſe not. Should you be deſirous of importing it ſtill ſtronger, you muſt

muſt apply the following over-proof weights, beginning at ($1^{\circ}_{to}7$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}6$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}5$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}4$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}3$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}2$) you may then import it as ſtrong as it can be procured: but be particularly careful not to import it weaker than the weight engraved ($1^{\circ}_{to}8$) denotes; that is, an eighth over-proof; becauſe rum has ſometimes been received ſo low as not to be worth the charges attending the importation; to the great loſs and diſappointment of the proprietors.

Buying Brandy in France and Spain.

It would be improper to purchaſe brandy weaker than a ninth or a tenth over-proof; becauſe it loſes ſomewhat of it's apparent, as well as real ſtrength, in it's paſſage, through the difference of climate. But if you are deſirous of importing ſtronger, you muſt apply your ſtronger over-proof weights as ($1^{\circ}_{to}8$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}7$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}6$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}5$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}4$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}3$) ($1^{\circ}_{to}2$) and may then import it as ſtrong as you can procure it.

For

For trying Arrack.

ALMOST fill the tin tube with the arrack you propoſe to try, next ſcrew on the hydrometer the weight engraved (*middling*) then immerge the hydrometer as before, and if it riſes or floats ſo high, that the ſight of the ſpindle appears near the ſurface of the liquor, then the ſaid arrack is of a middling ſtrength: but if it ſhould remain ſunk, then the ſaid liquor is ſtronger than middling; in which caſe you muſt ſcrew on the weight engraved (*ſtrong*) and if the ſight then appears at or near the ſurface of the liquor, with the weight thus ſcrewed on, then the arrack is ſtrong; but if the hydrometer ſhould continue ſunk therein, it then diſcovers ſuch arrack to be yet ſtronger; in which caſe you muſt ſcrew on the weight engraved (*very ſtrong*) and if it floats to the ſight beforementioned with that weight, the hydrometer then diſcovers the arrack to be very ſtrong, which is ſeldom met with; but, on the contrary, if when you have ſcrewed on the weight

weight engraved (*middling*) and the hydrometer ſhould riſe ſo that the ſight appears much above the ſurface, it then diſcovers that ſuch liquor is weaker than *middling*; but ſhould it float ſo high that part of the ball of the hydrometer appears above the ſurface, you muſt then ſcrew on the weight engraved (*ſmall*) and if that weight ſhould float the hydrometer near to the ſight, the hydrometer then diſcovers it to be *ſmall arrack*; but if it ſhould not ſink the hydrometer to the ſight, you muſt ſcrew on the weight engraved (*very ſmall*) and then if the hydrometer ſhould float to or near the ſight aforeſaid, it is *very ſmall* arrack; but if the weight ſhould not float the hydrometer, as beforementioned, or the hydrometer ſhould riſe, ſo that any part of the ball appears with the weight ſcrewed on, the hydrometer then diſcovers ſuch arrack to be of very little value.

In buying this liquor in India, ſcrew on the weight engraved (*very ſtrong*) and if the hydrometer ſhould float ſo that the ſight appears at or near the ſurface, it may be deemed

deemed of a proper ſtrength to be ſent to Europe; but if it ſhould require the weight engraved (*middling*) or the weight engraved (*ſmall*) to ſink the hydrometer to the ſight aforeſaid, ſuch arrack, when brought to Europe, will be ſo low as to be ſcarce worth importing.

It is to be obſerved, in uſing the weights for arrack, that whatever weight is ſcrewed on the hydrometer, if it ſinks deeper in the liquor than the ſight aforeſaid, it is *ſtronger* than the weight ſpecifies; but if the ſight floats higher than the ſurface of the liquor, then it is *ſmaller* than the weight ſpecifies. As, for example, if the weight engraved (*middling*) was ſcrewed on the hydrometer, and ſhould it ſink in the liquor ſo deep as the figures 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. engraved above the ſight on the ſpindle, then the arrack is *ſtrong middling*; but if it ſhould float ſo high as to the figures 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. engraved under the ſight on the ſpindle, then that arrack is *ſmall middling*; and the ſame rule muſt be obſerved in uſing all other arrack weights: but if it floats within the figures 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

either above or under the ſight, it may be deemed of the ſtrength ſpecified on the weight that ſinks it.

For trying Spirit of Wine.

SCREW on the weight engraved (*ſpirit of wine*) then almoſt fill the tube with the ſpirit you want to try, and immerge the hydrometer therein; and if it floats ſo that the ſight aforeſaid appears at or near the ſurface of ſuch ſpirit it may be deemed good: but ſhould the hydrometer riſe therein high enough for the ball of the hydrometer to appear above the ſurface, ſuch ſpirit of wine will not be of a ſufficient ſtrength to diſſolve gum, or fire gunpowder, the uſual criterions for aſcertaining proof ſpirit of wine.

TABLES

TABLES,

SHEWING

The Prices of Liquors, from 5l. *per* Tun, to 100l. and from One Gallon to a Tun.

AND THE

Juſt Weight of Rectified Spirit of Wine, Brandy, Rum, and Proof Spirit, from One Gallon to Two Hundred.

EXPLANATION.

THE following Tables ſhew the prices of the odd gallons of a tun of any kind of liquor, from 5l. *per* tun to 100l.

WHEN any quantity of liquor is ſold above 100l. *per* tun, ſuppoſe 150l. then look on the table of 50l. *per* tun for the quantity of liquor ſold at 50l. and add the price of that quantity, to the price of the ſame quantity ſold at 100l. and that product is the price of the liquor thus ſold; and ſo on for any other ſum and quantity.

AND when a tun of liquor is ſold at—pounds and parts of a pound, *viz.* at 40l. 2s. 6d.—5s.—10s. or 15s. *per* tun; then look in the table of pounds, and alſo in the table of parts of a pound, for the quantity of liquor ſo ſold, and againſt the ſame you have the price; and by a plain, ſhort and eaſy collection of the parts of a pound, in the table of parts, you have, *at ſight*, the price of any quantity of liquor at 2s. 6d.—5s.—7s. 6d.—10s.—12s. 6d.—15s. and 17s. 6d. *per* tun; and by the ſame rule in the table of pounds, *viz.*

SUPPOSE 146 gallons coſt 40l. 5s. *per* tun.

	£.	s.	d.	q.
In the table of pounds, 146 gallons, at 40l. *per* tun, come to - -	23	3	5	3
And in the table of parts, at 5s. per tun, to	0	2	10	3
In all - - - -	23	6	4	2

AND ſo much coſt the 146 gallons at 40l. 5s. *per* tun; and ſo on, for a greater or leſſer price and quantity.

OR

OR THUS:

TAKE one fourth part (5s. being the 4th part of a pound) out of the balance of the two next prices, and add that ſum to the loweſt of the ſaid prices, and you have the price as before, *viz.*

	£.	s.	d.	q.
146 Gallons, at 41l. *per* tun, come to -	23	15	0	3
And at 40l. *per* tun, to - - -	23	3	5	3
And the balance to - - -	0	12	7	0
And the fourth part of the balance to	0	2	10	3
Which added to the ſaid - -	23	3	5	3
Amounts, as before, to - - -	23	6	4	2

AND ſo on, by the ſame rule, according to proportion, for any other part of a pound, price, and quantity.

A TABLE

A TABLE of Parts of a Pound *per* Tun.

	2s. 6d. *per* Tun.				5s. *per* Tun.				10s. *p.* Tun.				15s. *p.* Tun.			
Gal.	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*t.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*t.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*t.*	*s.*	*d.*	*q.*	*t.*
1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	9	0	0	2	8
2	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	9	0	0	3	8	0	1	1	7
3	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	8	0	1	1	7	0	2	0	5
4	0	0	1	8	0	0	3	8	0	1	3	6	0	2	3	4
5	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	7	0	2	1	5	0	3	2	2
6	0	0	2	8	0	1	1	7	0	2	3	4	0	4	1	1
7	0	0	3	3	0	1	2	6	0	3	1	3	0	5	0	0
8	0	0	3	8	0	1	3	6	0	3	3	2	0	5	2	8
9	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	0	4	1	1	0	6	1	7
10	0	1	0	7	0	2	1	5	0	4	3	0	0	7	0	5
20	0	2	1	5	0	4	3	0	0	9	2	0	1	2	1	0
30	0	3	2	2	0	7	0	5	1	2	1	0	1	9	1	7
40	0	4	3	0	0	9	0	2	1	7	0	1	2	4	2	2
50	0	5	3	7	0	11	3	2	1	11	3	0	2	11	2	8
60	0	7	0	5	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	6	3	0
63	0	7	2	0	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	3	9	0	0
126	1	3	0	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	7	6	0	0
252	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	0	0	0

Note, The firſt gallon, at 2s. 6d. per tun, is 4 *tenth* parts of a farthing; at 5s. 9 *tenth* parts; at 10s. one farthing and 9 *tenth* parts of a farthing; and at 15s. two farthings and 8 *tenth* parts of a farthing. And ſo of the reſidue.

	5l. *per* Tun.			6l. *per* Tun.			7l. *per* Tun.			8l. *per* Tun.		
Gal.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	0	$4\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	$1\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	3
3	0	1	$2\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	5	0	1	$7\frac{3}{4}$	0	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$
4	0	1	7	0	1	$10\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$
5	0	1	$11\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	2
6	0	2	$4\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	$10\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$
7	0	2	$9\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	$10\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	$5\frac{1}{4}$
8	0	3	2	0	3	$9\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	$0\frac{3}{4}$
9	0	3	$6\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	$3\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	5	$8\frac{1}{2}$
10	0	3	$11\frac{1}{2}$	0	4	9	0	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	0	6	4
20	0	7	$11\frac{1}{4}$	0	9	$6\frac{1}{4}$	0	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$	0	12	$8\frac{1}{4}$
30	0	11	$10\frac{3}{4}$	0	14	$3\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	8	0	19	0
126	2	10	0	3	0	0	3	10	0	4	0	0

	9l. *per* Tun.			10l. *p.* Tun.			11l. *p.* Tun.			12l. *p.* Tun.		
Gal.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	0	8½	0	0	9½	0	0	10½	0	0	11½
2	0	1	5	0	1	7	0	1	8¾	0	1	10¼
3	0	2	1½	0	2	4½	0	2	7¼	0	2	10¼
4	0	2	10¼	0	3	2	0	3	5½	0	3	9½
5	0	3	6¾	0	3	11½	0	4	4¼	0	4	9
6	0	4	3½	0	4	9	0	5	2¾	0	5	8½
7	0	4	11¼	0	5	6½	0	6	1½	0	6	7¾
8	0	5	8¼	0	6	4	0	6	11¼	0	7	7¼
9	0	6	5	0	7	1½	0	7	10¼	0	8	6¾
10	0	7	1½	0	7	11	0	8	8¾	0	9	6¼
20	0	14	3¼	0	15	10¼	0	17	5½	0	19	0¾
30	1	1	5	1	3	9½	1	6	2¼	1	8	6¼
126	4	10	0	5	0	0	5	10	0	6	0	0

	13l. *p.* Tun.			14l. *p.* Tun.			15l. *p.* Tun.			16l. *p.* Tun.		
Gal.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1	0	1	0¼	0	1	1¼	0	1	2¼	0	1	3
2	0	2	0¼	0	2	2½	0	2	4½	0	2	6¼
3	0	3	1	0	3	3¼	0	3	6¼	0	3	9½
4	0	4	1½	0	4	5¼	0	4	9	0	5	0¼
5	0	5	1¾	0	5	6¾	0	5	11¼	0	6	4
6	0	6	2¼	0	6	7¾	0	7	1½	0	7	7¾
7	0	7	2½	0	7	9¼	0	8	3¾	0	8	10½
8	0	8	3	0	8	10½	0	9	6¼	0	10	1¼
9	0	9	3¼	0	9	11¾	0	10	8½	0	11	5
10	0	10	3¾	0	11	1¼	0	11	10¾	0	12	8¼
20	1	0	7½	1	2	2½	1	3	9¾	1	5	4¾
30	1	10	11¼	1	13	4	1	15	8¼	1	18	1
126	6	10	0	7	0	0	7	10	0	8	0	0

	17l. p. Tun.			18l. p. Tun.			19l. p. Tun.			20l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	1	4	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	1	7
2	0	2	8¼	0	2	10¼	0	3	0	0	3	2
3	0	4	0½	0	4	3½	0	4	6½	0	4	9
4	0	5	4¾	0	5	8¾	0	6	0¾	0	6	4
5	0	6	9	0	7	1¼	0	7	6¼	0	7	11
6	0	8	1	0	8	6¼	0	9	0¼	0	9	6¼
7	0	9	5¼	0	9	11¼	0	10	6¼	0	11	1¼
8	0	10	9½	0	11	5	0	12	0½	0	12	8½
9	0	12	1¾	0	12	10¼	0	13	6¾	0	14	3¼
10	0	13	5¾	0	14	3¼	0	15	0¾	0	15	10¼
20	1	6	11¼	1	8	6¼	1	10	1¼	1	11	8¼
30	2	0	5½	2	2	10¼	2	5	2¼	2	7	7½
126	8	10	0	9	0	0	9	10	0	10	0	0

	21l. p. Tun.			22l. p. Tun.			23l. p. Tun.			24l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	1	8	0	1	8¾	0	1	9¾	0	1	10¾
2	0	3	4	0	3	5½	0	3	7¾	0	3	9¾
3	0	5	0	0	5	2¾	0	5	5½	0	5	8¾
4	0	6	8	0	6	11¾	0	7	3½	0	7	7¾
5	0	8	4	0	8	8¾	0	9	1¼	0	9	6¼
6	0	10	0	0	10	5½	0	10	11¼	0	11	5
7	0	11	8	0	12	2½	0	12	9¼	0	13	3¾
8	0	13	4	0	13	11½	0	14	7	0	15	2¾
9	0	15	0	0	15	8½	0	16	5	0	17	1¾
10	0	16	8	0	17	5½	0	18	3	0	19	0½
20	1	13	4	1	14	11	1	16	6	1	18	1
30	2	10	0	2	12	4½	2	14	9	2	17	1½
126	10	10	0	11	0	0	11	10	0	12	0	0

25l. p.

	25l. p. Tun.			26l. p. Tun.			27l. p. Tun.			28l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	1	11¾	0	2	0¾	0	2	1¾	0	2	2¾
2	0	3	11½	0	4	1½	0	4	3½	0	4	5½
3	0	5	11¼	0	6	2¼	0	6	5¼	0	6	7¼
4	0	7	11	0	8	3	0	8	6¾	0	8	10
5	0	9	11	0	10	3¾	0	10	8¾	0	11	1¼
6	0	11	10¾	0	12	4½	0	12	10¼	0	13	3¾
7	0	13	10½	0	14	5¼	0	14	11¾	0	15	6½
8	0	15	10¼	0	16	6	0	17	1½	0	17	9¼
9	0	17	10¼	0	18	6¾	0	19	3¼	0	19	11¾
10	0	19	10	1	0	7½	1	1	5	1	2	2½
20	1	19	8	2	1	3¼	2	2	10¼	2	4	5¼
30	2	19	6¼	3	1	10¾	3	4	3¼	3	6	8
126	12	10	0	13	0	0	13	10	0	14	0	0

	29l. p. Tun.			30l. p. Tun.			31l. p. Tun.			32l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	2	3½	0	2	4½	0	2	5½	0	2	6¼
2	0	4	7	0	4	9	0	4	11	0	5	0¾
3	0	6	10¾	0	7	1½	0	7	4½	0	7	7¼
4	0	9	2¼	0	9	6¼	0	9	10	0	10	1¾
5	0	11	6	0	11	10¾	0	12	3½	0	12	8¼
6	0	13	9½	0	14	3¼	0	14	9	0	15	2¾
7	0	16	1¼	0	16	7¾	0	17	2½	0	17	9¼
8	0	18	4¾	0	19	0½	0	19	8	1	0	3¾
9	1	0	8½	1	1	5	1	2	1½	1	2	10½
10	1	3	0	1	3	9½	1	4	7	1	5	4¾
20	2	6	0¼	2	7	7¼	2	9	2¼	2	10	9½
30	3	9	0½	3	11	5	3	13	9½	3	16	2¼
126	14	10	0	15	0	0	15	10	0	16	0	0

	33l. p. Tun.			34l. p. Tun.			35l. p. Tun.			36l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	2	7 1/4	0	2	8 1/4	0	2	9 1/4	0	2	10 1/4
2	0	5	2 3/4	0	5	4 3/4	0	5	6 1/2	0	5	8 1/2
3	0	7	10 1/4	0	8	1	0	8	3 1/4	0	8	6 1/4
4	0	10	5 1/2	0	10	9 1/2	0	11	1 1/4	0	11	5
5	0	13	1	0	13	5 1/4	0	13	10 1/2	0	14	3 1/4
6	0	15	8 1/2	0	16	2 1/4	0	16	7 3/4	0	17	1 1/2
7	0	18	3 3/4	0	18	10 1/2	0	19	5 1/4	0	19	11 3/4
8	1	0	11 1/4	1	1	7	1	2	2 1/2	1	2	10 1/4
9	1	3	6 3/4	1	4	3 1/4	1	4	11 3/4	1	5	8 1/2
10	1	6	2 1/4	1	6	11 3/4	1	7	9 1/4	1	8	6 3/4
20	2	12	4 1/2	2	13	11 1/2	2	15	6 1/2	2	17	1 1/2
30	3	18	6 3/4	4	0	11 1/4	4	3	4	4	5	8 1/2
126	16	10	0	17	0	0	17	10	0	18	0	0

	37l. p. Tun.			38l. p. Tun.			39l. p. Tun.			40l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	2	11	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	3	2
2	0	5	10 1/4	0	6	0 1/2	0	6	2 1/4	0	6	4
3	0	8	9 1/2	0	9	0 3/4	0	9	3 1/4	0	9	6 1/4
4	0	11	8 3/4	0	12	0 3/4	0	12	4 1/2	0	12	8 1/4
5	0	14	8	0	15	0 3/4	0	15	5 1/2	0	15	10 1/4
6	0	17	7 1/4	0	18	1	0	18	6 3/4	0	19	0 1/2
7	1	0	6 1/2	1	1	1 1/4	1	1	7 3/4	1	2	2 1/2
8	1	3	5 3/4	1	4	1 1/2	1	4	9	1	5	4 3/4
9	1	6	5	1	7	1 1/2	1	7	10 1/4	1	8	6 3/4
10	1	0	4 1/4	1	10	1 3/4	1	10	11 1/4	1	11	8 3/4
20	2	18	8 3/4	3	0	3 1/4	3	1	10 3/4	3	3	5 3/4
30	4	8	1	4	10	5 1/2	4	12	10 1/4	4	15	2 3/4
126	18	10	0	19	0	0	19	10	0	20	0	0

Gal.	41l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	42l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	43l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	44l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.
1	0	3	3	0	3	4	0	3	4¾	0	3	5¾
2	0	6	6	0	6	8	0	6	9½	0	6	11¾
3	0	9	9	0	10	0	0	10	2¼	0	10	5½
4	0	13	0	0	13	4	0	13	7¼	0	13	11½
5	0	16	3	0	16	8	0	17	0¾	0	17	5½
6	0	19	6¼	1	0	0	1	0	5½	1	0	11¼
7	1	2	9¼	1	3	4	1	3	10½	1	4	5¼
8	1	6	0¼	1	6	8	1	7	3½	1	7	11
9	1	9	3¼	1	10	0	1	10	8¼	1	11	5
10	1	12	6¼	1	13	4	1	14	1½	1	14	11
20	3	5	0½	3	6	8	3	8	3	3	9	10
30	4	17	7½	5	0	0	5	2	4½	5	4	9
126	20	10	0	21	0	0	21	10	0	22	0	0

Gal.	45l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	46l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	47l. p. Tun l.	s.	d.	48l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.
1	0	3	6¾	0	3	7¾	0	3	8¾	0	3	9½
2	0	7	1½	0	7	3½	0	7	5½	0	7	7¼
3	0	10	8½	0	10	11¼	0	11	2¼	0	11	5
4	0	14	3¼	0	14	7	0	14	11	0	15	2¾
5	0	17	10¼	0	18	3	0	18	7¾	0	19	0½
6	1	1	5	1	1	10¾	1	2	4½	1	2	10¼
7	1	4	11¾	1	5	6½	1	6	1¼	1	6	7¾
8	1	8	6¾	1	9	2¼	1	9	10	1	10	5½
9	1	12	1½	1	12	10¼	1	13	6¾	1	14	3¼
10	1	15	8½	1	16	6	1	17	3½	1	18	1
20	3	11	5	3	13	0	3	14	7¼	3	16	2¼
30	5	7	1½	5	9	6¼	5	11	10¾	5	14	3¼
126	22	10	0	23	0	0	23	10	0	24	0	0

	49l. p. Tun.			50l. p. Tun.			51l. p. Tun.			52l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	3	10½	0	3	11½	0	4	0¼	0	4	1½
2	0	7	9¼	0	7	11	0	8	1	0	8	3
3	0	11	7¾	0	11	10¾	0	12	1½	0	12	4½
4	0	15	6½	0	15	10¼	0	16	2¼	0	16	6
5	0	19	5¼	0	19	10	1	0	2¾	1	0	7½
6	1	3	3¾	1	3	9½	1	4	3¼	1	4	9
7	1	7	2½	1	7	9¼	1	8	3¾	1	8	10½
8	1	11	1¼	1	11	8¾	1	12	4½	1	13	0
9	1	14	11¾	1	15	8½	1	16	5	1	17	1½
10	1	18	10½	1	19	8	2	0	5½	2	1	3
20	3	17	9¼	3	19	4¼	4	0	11¼	4	2	6½
30	5	16	8	5	19	0½	6	1	5	6	3	9½
126	24	10	0	25	0	0	25	10	3	26	0	0

	53l. p. Tun.			54l. p. Tun.			55l. p. Tun.			56l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	4	2¼	0	4	3¼	0	4	4½	0	4	5¼
2	0	8	4¾	0	8	6½	0	8	8¾	0	8	10½
3	0	12	7¼	0	12	10¼	0	13	1	0	13	3¾
4	0	16	9½	0	17	1½	0	17	5½	0	17	9¼
5	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	1	9¾	1	2	2½
6	1	5	2½	1	5	8½	1	6	2¾	1	6	7¾
7	1	9	5	1	9	11¾	1	10	6½	1	11	1½
8	1	13	7¼	1	14	3¼	1	14	11	1	15	6½
9	1	17	9¾	1	18	6¾	1	19	3¼	1	19	11¾
10	2	2	0¼	2	2	10¼	2	3	7¾	2	4	5½
20	4	4	0½	4	5	8½	4	7	3½	4	8	10½
30	6	6	2	6	8	6¾	6	10	11¼	6	13	4
126	26	10	0	27	0	0	27	10	8	28	0	0

	57l. p. Tun.			58l. p. Tun.			59l. p. Tun.			60l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	
1	0	4	6¾	0	4	7	0	4	8	0	4	9
2	0	9	0½	0	9	2¼	0	9	4¼	0	9	6¼
3	0	13	6¼	0	13	9½	0	14	0½	0	14	3¼
4	0	18	1	0	18	4¾	0	18	8¾	0	19	0½
5	1	2	7¼	1	3	0	1	3	4¾	1	3	9½
6	1	7	1½	1	7	7¼	1	8	1	1	8	6¾
7	1	11	7¾	1	12	2½	1	12	9¼	1	13	3¾
8	1	16	2¼	1	16	9¾	1	17	5½	1	18	1
9	2	0	8½	2	1	5	2	2	1½	2	2	10¼
10	2	5	2¾	2	6	0¼	2	6	9¼	2	7	7¼
20	4	10	5½	4	12	0¾	4	13	7¾	4	15	2¾
30	6	15	8½	6	18	1	7	0	5½	7	2	10¼
126	28	10	0	29	0	0	29	10	0	30	0	0

	61l. p. Tun.			62l. p. Tun.			63l. p. Tun.			64l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	4	10	0	4	11	0	5	0	0	5	0¾
2	0	9	8	0	9	10	0	10	0	0	10	1½
3	0	14	6¼	0	14	9	0	15	0	0	15	2¼
4	0	19	4¼	0	19	8	1	0	0	1	0	3¼
5	1	4	2¼	1	4	7	1	5	0	1	5	4¾
6	1	9	0½	1	9	6¼	1	10	0	1	10	5½
7	1	13	10½	1	14	5¼	1	15	0	1	15	6½
8	1	18	8¾	1	19	4¼	2	0	0	2	0	7½
9	2	3	6¾	2	4	3¼	2	5	0	2	5	8½
10	2	8	4¾	2	9	2¼	2	10	0	2	10	9½
20	4	16	9¼	4	18	4¾	5	0	0	5	1	7
30	7	5	2¼	7	7	7¼	7	10	0	7	12	4½
126	30	10	0	31	0	0	31	10	0	32	0	0

Gal.	65l. p. Tun.			66l. p. Tun.			67l. p. Tun.			68l. p. Tun.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	1¾	0	5	2¾	0	5	3¾	0	5	4¾
2	0	10	3¾	0	10	5½	0	10	7½	0	10	9½
3	0	15	5½	0	15	8½	0	15	11¼	0	16	2¼
4	1	0	7½	1	0	11¼	1	1	3	1	1	7
5	1	5	9½	1	6	2¼	1	6	7	1	6	11¾
6	1	10	11¼	1	11	5	1	11	10¾	1	12	4½
7	1	16	1¼	1	16	7¾	1	17	2½	1	17	9¼
8	2	1	3	2	1	10¾	2	2	6¼	2	3	2
9	2	6	5	2	7	1½	2	7	10¼	2	8	6¾
10	2	11	7	2	12	4½	2	13	2	2	13	11½
20	5	3	2	5	4	9	5	6	4	5	7	11
30	7	14	9	7	17	1½	7	19	6¼	8	1	10¾
126	32	10	0	33	0	0	33	10	0	34	0	0

Gal.	69l. p. Tun.			70l. p. Tun.			71l. p. Tun.			72l. p. Tun.		
	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	5½	0	5	6½	0	5	7½	0	5	8½
2	0	10	11¼	0	11	1¼	0	11	3	0	11	5
3	0	16	5	0	16	7¾	0	16	10¾	0	17	1½
4	1	1	10¾	1	2	2½	1	2	6¼	1	2	10¼
5	1	7	4½	1	7	9¼	1	8	2	1	8	6¾
6	1	12	10¼	1	13	3¾	1	13	9½	1	14	3¼
7	1	18	3¾	1	18	10½	1	19	5¼	1	19	11¾
8	2	3	9½	2	4	5¼	2	5	0¾	2	5	8½
9	2	9	3¼	2	9	11¾	2	10	8½	2	11	5
10	2	14	9	2	15	6½	2	16	4	2	17	1½
20	5	9	6¼	5	11	1¼	5	12	8¼	5	14	3
30	8	4	3¼	8	6	8	8	9	0½	8	11	5
126	34	10	0	35	0	0	35	10	0	36	0	0

73l. p.

	73l. p. Tun.			74l. p. Tun			75l. p. Tun.			76l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	5	9½	0	5	10¼	0	5	11¼	0	6	0¼
2	0	11	7	0	11	8¾	0	11	10¾	0	12	0¾
3	0	17	4½	0	17	7¼	0	17	10¼	0	18	1
4	1	3	2	1	3	5¾	1	3	9½	1	4	1½
5	1	8	11½	1	9	4¼	1	9	9	1	10	1¾
6	1	14	9	1	15	2¾	1	15	8½	1	16	2¼
7	2	0	6½	2	1	1¼	2	1	8	2	2	2½
8	2	6	4	2	6	11¾	2	7	7¼	2	8	3
9	2	12	1½	2	12	10¼	2	13	6¾	2	14	3¼
10	2	17	11	2	18	8¾	2	19	6¼	3	0	3¾
20	5	15	10½	5	17	5½	5	19	0½	6	0	7½
30	8	13	9½	8	16	2¼	8	18	6¾	9	0	11¼
126	36	10	0	37	0	0	37	10	0	38	0	0

	77l. p. Tun.			78l. p. Tun.			79l. p. Tun.			80l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	1¼	0	6	2¼	0	6	3	0	6	4
2	0	12	2½	0	12	4½	0	12	6¼	0	12	8¼
3	0	18	3¾	0	18	6¾	0	18	9½	0	19	0½
4	1	4	5¼	1	4	9	1	5	0¾	1	5	4¾
5	1	10	6½	1	10	11¼	1	11	4	1	11	8¾
6	1	16	7¾	1	17	1¾	1	17	7¼	1	18	1
7	2	2	9¼	2	3	4	2	3	10½	2	4	5¼
8	2	8	10½	2	9	6¼	2	10	1¾	2	10	9½
9	2	14	11¾	2	15	8½	2	16	5	2	17	1½
10	3	1	1¼	3	1	10¾	3	2	8¼	3	3	5¾
20	6	2	2½	6	3	9½	6	5	4½	6	6	11¾
30	9	3	3¾	9	5	8½	9	8	1	9	10	5½
126	38	10	0	39	0	0	39	10	0	40	0	0

	81l. p. Tun.			82l. p. Tun.			83l. p. Tun.			84l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	5	0	6	6	0	6	7	0	6	8
2	0	12	10¼	0	13	0	0	13	2	0	13	4
3	0	19	3¼	0	19	6¾	0	19	9	1	0	0
4	1	5	8½	1	6	0¼	1	6	4	1	6	8
5	1	12	1½	1	12	6¼	1	12	11	1	13	4
6	1	18	6¾	1	19	0½	1	19	6¼	2	0	0
7	2	4	11¾	2	5	6½	2	6	1¼	2	6	8
8	2	11	5	2	12	0¾	2	12	8¼	2	13	4
9	2	17	10½	2	18	6¾	2	19	3¼	3	0	0
10	3	4	3¼	3	5	0¾	3	5	10¼	3	6	8
20	6	8	6¾	6	10	1¾	6	11	8¾	6	13	4
30	9	12	10¼	9	15	2¾	9	17	7¼	10	0	0
126	40	10	0	41	0	0	41	10	0	42	0	0

	85l. p. Tun.			86l. p. Tun.			87l. p. Tun.			88l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	6	8¾	0	6	9¾	0	6	10¾	0	6	11¾
2	0	13	5¾	0	13	7¾	0	13	9½	0	13	11½
3	1	0	2¾	1	0	5½	1	0	8½	1	0	11¼
4	1	6	11¾	1	7	3½	1	7	7½	1	7	11
5	1	13	8¾	1	14	1½	1	14	6¼	1	14	11
6	2	0	5½	2	0	11¼	2	1	5	2	1	10¾
7	2	7	2½	2	7	9¼	2	8	3¾	2	8	10¼
8	2	13	11½	2	14	7	2	15	2¾	2	15	10¼
9	3	0	8½	3	1	5	3	2	1½	3	2	10¼
10	3	7	5½	3	8	3	3	9	0½	3	9	10
20	6	14	11	6	16	6	6	18	1	6	19	8
30	10	2	4½	10	4	9	10	7	1½	10	9	6¼
126	42	10	0	43	0	0	43	10	0	44	0	0

89l. p.

Gal.	89l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	90l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	91l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	92l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.
1	0	7	0¼	0	7	1½	0	7	2¾	0	7	3½
2	0	14	1½	0	14	3	0	14	5½	0	14	7
3	1	1	2¾	1	1	5	1	1	8¼	1	1	10½
4	1	8	3	1	8	6½	1	8	10½	1	9	2¾
5	1	15	3¾	1	15	8½	1	16	1¾	1	16	6
6	2	2	4½	2	2	10½	2	3	3¼	2	3	9¼
7	2	9	5¼	2	9	11¾	2	10	6½	2	11	1¾
8	2	16	6	2	17	1¾	2	17	9¼	2	18	4¾
9	3	3	6¾	3	4	3¼	3	4	11¾	3	5	8½
10	3	10	7½	3	11	5	3	12	2½	3	13	0
20	7	1	3	7	2	10½	7	4	5¼	7	6	0½
30	10	11	10½	10	14	3¾	10	16	8	10	19	0½
126	44	10	0	45	0	0	45	10	0	46	0	0

Gal.	93l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	94l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	95l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.	96l. p. Tun. l.	s.	d.
1	0	7	4½	0	7	5½	0	7	6¼	0	7	7¼
2	0	14	9	0	14	11	0	15	0¼	0	15	2¾
3	1	2	1½	1	2	4½	1	2	7¼	1	2	10¼
4	1	9	6	1	9	10	1	10	1¾	1	10	5½
5	1	16	10¼	1	17	3½	1	17	8¼	1	18	1
6	2	4	3½	2	4	9	2	5	2¾	2	5	8½
7	2	11	7¾	2	12	2½	2	12	9¼	2	13	3¾
8	2	9	0½	2	19	8	3	0	3¾	3	0	11¼
9	3	6	5	3	7	1½	3	7	10¼	3	8	6¾
10	3	13	9½	3	14	7	3	15	4¾	3	16	2¼
20	7	7	7½	7	9	2½	7	10	9½	7	12	4½
30	11	1	5	11	3	9½	11	6	2¼	11	8	6¼
126	46	10	0	47	0	0	47	10	0	48	0	0

	97l. p. Tun.			98l. p. Tun			99l. p. Tun.			100l. p. Tun.		
Gal.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
1	0	7	8 1/4	0	7	9 1/4	0	7	10 1/4	0	7	11
2	0	15	4 1/4	0	15	6 1/2	0	15	8 1/2	0	15	10 1/4
3	1	3	1	1	3	3 3/4	1	3	6 3/4	1	3	9 1/2
4	1	10	9 1/2	1	11	1 1/2	1	11	5	1	11	8 1/4
5	1	18	5 3/4	1	18	10 1/4	1	19	3 1/4	1	19	8
6	2	6	2 1/2	2	6	7 1/4	2	7	1 1/2	2	7	7 1/4
7	2	13	10 1/2	2	14	5 1/2	2	14	11 1/4	2	15	6 1/4
8	3	1	7	3	2	2 1/4	3	2	10 1/2	3	3	5 1/4
9	3	9	3 1/4	3	9	11 1/4	3	10	8 1/2	3	11	5
10	3	16	11 1/4	3	17	9 1/4	3	18	6 1/4	3	19	4 1/4
20	7	13	11 1/2	7	15	6 1/2	7	17	1 1/2	7	18	8 1/4
30	11	10	11 1/4	11	13	4	11	15	8 1/2	11	18	1
126	48	10	0	49	0	0	49	10	0	50	0	0

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TABLE,

SHEWING

The just Weight of Rectified Spirit of Wine, Brandy, Rum, and Proof-Spirits, from 1 Gallon to 200.

	Rect. Sp. Wine.				Rum and Brandy.				Proof-Spirits.			
Gal.	C.	q.	lb.	oz.	C.	q.	lb.	oz.	C.	q.	lb.	oz.
1	0	0	6	13	0	0	7	10	0	0	7	12
2	0	0	13	10	0	0	15	4	0	0	15	8
3	0	0	20	7	0	0	22	14	0	0	23	4
4	0	0	27	4	0	1	2	8	0	1	3	0
5	0	1	6	1	0	1	10	2	0	1	10	12
6	0	1	12	14	0	1	17	12	0	1	18	8
7	0	1	19	11	0	1	25	6	0	1	26	4
8	0	1	26	8	0	2	5	0	0	2	6	0
9	0	2	5	5	0	2	12	10	0	2	13	12
10	0	2	12	2	0	2	20	4	0	2	21	8
11	0	2	18	15	0	2	27	14	0	3	1	4
12	0	2	25	12	0	3	7	8	0	3	9	0
13	0	3	4	9	0	3	15	2	0	3	16	12
14	0	3	11	6	0	3	22	12	0	3	24	8
15	0	3	18	3	1	0	2	6	1	0	4	4
16	0	3	25	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	12	0
17	1	0	3	13	1	0	17	10	1	0	19	12
18	1	0	10	10	1	0	25	4	1	0	27	8
19	1	0	17	7	1	1	4	14	1	1	7	4
20	1	0	24	4	1	1	12	8	1	1	15	0
21	1	1	3	1	1	1	20	2	1	1	22	12
22	1	1	9	14	1	1	27	12	1	2	2	8

Gal.	Rect. Sp. Wine. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Rum and Brandy. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Proof-Spirits. C.	q.	lb.	oz.
23	1	1	16	11	1	2	7	6	1	2	10	4
24	1	1	23	8	1	2	15	0	1	2	18	0
25	1	2	2	5	1	2	22	10	1	2	25	12
26	1	2	9	2	1	3	2	4	1	3	5	8
27	1	2	15	15	1	3	9	14	1	3	13	4
28	1	2	22	12	1	3	17	8	1	3	21	0
29	1	3	1	9	1	3	25	2	2	0	0	12
30	1	3	8	6	2	0	4	12	2	0	8	8
31	1	3	15	3	2	0	12	6	2	0	16	4
32	1	3	22	0	2	0	20	0	2	0	24	0
33	2	0	0	13	2	0	27	10	2	1	3	12
34	2	0	7	10	2	1	7	4	2	1	11	8
35	2	0	14	7	2	1	14	14	2	1	19	4
36	2	0	21	4	2	1	22	8	2	1	27	0
37	2	1	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	6	12
38	2	1	6	14	2	2	9	12	2	2	14	8
39	2	1	13	11	2	2	17	6	2	2	22	4
40	2	1	20	8	2	2	25	0	2	3	2	0
41	2	1	27	5	2	3	4	10	2	3	9	12
42	2	2	6	2	2	3	12	4	2	3	17	8
43	2	2	12	15	2	3	19	14	2	3	25	4
44	2	2	19	12	2	3	27	8	3	0	5	0
45	2	2	26	9	3	0	7	2	3	0	12	12
46	2	3	5	6	3	0	14	12	3	0	20	8
47	2	3	12	3	3	0	22	6	3	1	0	4
48	2	3	19	0	3	1	2	0	3	1	8	0
49	2	3	25	13	3	1	9	10	3	1	15	12
50	3	0	4	10	3	1	17	4	3	1	23	8
51	3	0	11	7	3	1	24	14	3	2	3	4
52	3	0	18	4	3	2	4	8	3	2	11	0
53	3	0	25	1	3	2	12	2	3	2	18	12
54	3	1	3	14	3	2	19	12	3	2	26	8
55	3	1	10	11	3	2	27	6	3	3	6	4
56	3	1	17	8	3	3	7	0	3	3	14	0
57	3	1	24	5	3	3	14	10	3	3	21	12
58	3	2	3	2	3	3	22	4	4	0	1	8
59	3	2	9	15	4	0	1	14	4	0	9	4
60	3	2	16	12	4	0	9	8	4	0	17	0
61	3	2	23	9	4	0	17	2	4	0	24	12
62	3	3	2	6	4	0	24	12	4	1	4	8
63	3	3	9	3	4	1	4	6	4	1	12	4

Gal.

Gal.	Rect. Sp. Wine. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Rum and Brandy. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Proof-Spirits. C.	q.	lb.	oz.
64	3	3	16	0	4	1	12	0	4	1	20	0
65	3	3	22	13	4	1	19	10	4	1	27	12
66	4	0	1	10	4	1	27	4	4	2	7	8
67	4	0	8	7	4	2	6	14	4	2	15	4
68	4	0	15	4	4	2	14	8	4	2	23	0
69	4	0	22	1	4	2	22	2	4	3	2	12
70	4	1	0	14	4	3	1	12	4	3	10	8
71	4	1	7	11	4	3	9	6	4	3	18	4
72	4	1	14	8	4	3	17	0	4	3	26	0
73	4	1	21	5	4	3	24	10	5	0	5	12
74	4	2	0	2	5	0	4	4	5	0	13	8
75	4	2	6	15	5	0	11	14	5	0	21	4
76	4	2	13	12	5	0	19	8	5	1	1	0
77	4	2	20	9	5	0	27	2	5	1	8	12
78	4	2	27	6	5	1	6	12	5	1	16	8
79	4	3	6	3	5	1	14	6	5	1	24	4
80	4	3	13	0	5	1	22	0	5	2	4	0
81	4	3	19	13	5	2	1	10	5	2	11	12
82	4	3	26	10	5	2	9	4	5	2	19	8
83	5	0	5	7	5	2	16	14	5	2	27	4
84	5	0	12	4	5	2	24	8	5	3	7	0
85	5	0	19	1	5	3	4	2	5	3	14	12
86	5	0	25	14	5	3	11	12	5	3	22	8
87	5	1	4	11	5	3	19	6	6	0	2	4
88	5	1	11	8	5	3	27	0	6	0	10	0
89	5	1	18	5	6	0	6	10	6	0	17	12
90	5	1	25	2	6	0	14	4	6	0	25	8
91	5	2	3	15	6	0	21	14	6	1	5	4
92	5	2	10	12	6	1	1	8	6	1	13	0
93	5	2	17	9	6	1	9	2	6	1	20	12
94	5	2	24	6	6	1	16	12	6	2	0	8
95	5	3	3	3	6	1	24	6	6	2	8	4
96	5	3	10	0	6	2	4	0	6	2	16	0
97	5	3	16	13	6	2	11	10	6	2	23	12
98	5	3	23	10	6	2	19	4	6	3	3	8
99	6	0	2	7	6	2	26	14	6	3	11	4
100	6	0	9	4	6	3	6	8	6	3	19	0
101	6	0	16	1	6	3	14	2	6	3	26	12
102	6	0	22	14	6	3	21	12	7	0	6	8
103	6	1	1	11	7	0	1	6	7	0	14	4
104	6	1	8	8	7	0	9	0	7	0	22	0

Gal.

Gal.	Rect. Sp. Wine. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Rum and Brandy. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Proof-Spirits. C.	q.	lb.	oz.
105	6	1	15	5	7	0	16	10	7	1	1	12
106	6	1	22	2	7	0	24	4	7	1	9	8
107	6	2	0	15	7	1	3	14	7	1	17	4
108	6	2	7	12	7	1	11	8	7	1	25	0
109	6	2	14	9	7	1	19	2	7	2	4	12
110	6	2	21	6	7	1	26	12	7	2	12	8
111	6	3	0	3	7	2	6	6	7	2	20	4
112	6	3	7	0	7	2	14	0	7	3	0	0
113	6	3	13	13	7	2	21	10	7	3	7	12
114	6	3	20	10	7	3	1	4	7	3	15	8
115	6	3	27	7	7	3	8	14	7	3	23	4
116	7	0	6	4	7	3	16	8	8	0	3	0
117	7	0	13	1	7	3	24	2	8	0	10	12
118	7	0	19	14	8	0	3	12	8	0	18	8
119	7	0	26	11	8	0	11	6	8	0	26	4
120	7	1	5	8	8	0	19	0	8	1	6	0
121	7	1	12	5	8	0	26	10	8	1	13	12
122	7	1	19	2	8	1	6	4	8	1	21	8
123	7	1	25	15	8	1	13	14	8	2	1	4
124	7	2	4	12	8	1	21	8	8	2	9	0
125	7	2	11	9	8	2	1	2	8	2	16	12
126	7	2	18	6	8	2	8	12	8	2	24	8
127	7	2	25	3	8	2	16	6	8	3	4	4
128	7	3	4	0	8	2	24	0	8	3	12	0
129	7	3	10	13	8	3	3	10	8	3	19	12
130	7	3	17	10	8	3	11	4	8	3	27	8
131	7	3	24	7	8	3	18	14	9	0	7	4
132	8	0	3	4	8	3	26	8	9	0	15	0
133	8	0	10	1	9	0	6	2	9	0	22	12
134	8	0	16	14	9	0	13	12	9	1	2	8
135	8	0	23	11	9	0	21	6	9	1	10	4
136	8	1	2	8	9	1	1	0	9	1	18	0
137	8	1	9	5	9	1	8	10	9	1	25	12
138	8	1	16	2	9	1	16	4	9	2	5	8
139	8	1	22	15	9	1	23	14	9	2	13	4
140	8	2	1	12	9	2	3	8	9	2	21	0
141	8	2	8	9	9	2	11	2	9	3	0	12
142	8	2	15	6	9	2	18	12	9	3	8	8
143	8	2	22	3	9	2	26	6	9	3	16	4
144	8	3	1	0	9	3	6	0	9	3	24	0
145	8	3	7	13	9	3	13	10	10	0	3	12

Gal.

Gal.	Rect. Sp. Wine. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Rum and Brandy. C.	q.	lb.	oz.	Proof-Spirits. C.	q.	lb.	oz.
146	8	3	14	10	9	3	21	4	10	0	11	8
147	8	3	21	7	10	0	0	14	10	0	19	4
148	9	0	0	4	10	0	8	8	10	0	27	0
149	9	0	7	1	10	0	16	2	10	1	6	12
150	9	0	13	14	10	0	23	12	10	1	14	8
151	9	0	20	11	10	1	3	6	10	1	22	4
152	9	0	27	8	10	1	11	0	10	2	2	0
153	9	1	6	5	10	1	18	10	10	2	9	12
154	9	1	13	2	10	1	26	4	10	2	17	8
155	9	1	19	15	10	2	5	14	10	2	25	4
156	9	1	26	12	10	2	13	8	10	3	5	0
157	9	2	5	9	10	2	21	2	10	3	12	12
158	9	2	12	6	10	3	0	12	10	3	20	8
159	9	2	19	3	10	3	8	6	11	0	0	4
160	9	2	26	0	10	3	16	0	11	0	8	0
161	9	3	4	13	10	3	23	10	11	0	15	12
162	9	3	11	10	11	0	3	4	11	0	23	8
163	9	3	18	7	11	0	10	14	11	1	3	4
164	9	3	25	4	11	0	18	8	11	1	11	0
165	10	0	4	1	11	0	26	2	11	1	18	12
166	10	0	10	14	11	1	5	12	11	1	26	8
167	10	0	17	11	11	1	13	6	11	2	6	4
168	10	0	24	8	11	1	21	0	11	2	14	0
169	10	1	3	5	11	2	0	10	11	2	21	12
170	10	1	10	2	11	2	8	4	11	3	1	8
171	10	1	16	15	11	2	15	14	11	3	9	4
172	10	1	23	12	11	2	23	8	11	3	17	0
173	10	2	2	9	11	3	3	2	11	3	24	12
174	10	2	9	6	11	3	10	12	12	0	4	8
175	10	2	16	3	11	3	18	6	12	0	12	4
176	10	2	23	0	11	3	26	0	12	0	20	0
177	10	3	1	13	12	0	5	10	12	0	27	12
178	10	3	8	10	12	0	13	4	12	1	7	8
179	10	3	15	7	12	0	20	14	12	1	15	4
180	10	3	22	4	12	1	0	8	12	1	23	0
181	11	0	1	1	12	1	8	8	12	2	2	12
182	11	0	7	14	12	1	15	12	12	2	10	8
183	11	0	14	11	12	1	23	6	12	2	18	4
184	11	0	21	8	12	2	3	0	12	2	26	0
185	11	1	0	5	12	2	10	10	12	3	5	12
186	11	1	7	2	12	2	18	4	12	3	13	8
187	11	1	13	15	12	2	25	14	12	3	21	4

Gal.

Gal.	Red. Sp.		Wine.		Rum and Brandy.			Proof-Spirits.			
	C.	q.	lb.	oz.	C.	q.	lb.	oz.	C.	q.	lb.	oz.
188	11	1	30	12	12	3	5	8	13	0	4	0
189	11	1	27	9	12	3	13	2	13	0	8	12
190	11	2	6	6	12	3	20	12	13	0	16	8
191	11	2	13	3	13	0	0	6	13	0	24	4
192	11	2	20	0	13	0	8	0	13	1	4	0
193	11	2	26	13	13	0	15	10	13	1	11	12
194	11	3	15	10	13	0	23	4	13	1	19	8
195	11	3	12	7	13	1	2	14	13	1	27	4
196	11	3	19	4	13	1	10	8	13	2	7	0
197	11	3	26	1	13	1	18	2	13	2	14	12
198	12	0	4	14	13	1	25	12	13	2	22	8
199	12	0	11	11	13	2	5	6	13	3	2	4
200	12	0	18	8	13	2	13	0	13	3	10	0

BRITISH MUSEUM

FINIS.